

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 4284.

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SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

六拜禮

號四月七英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Yen 2,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... " 1,000,000  
CAPITAL UNCALLED ..... " 600,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... " 900,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:  
TOKYO. KOBÉ.  
NAGASAKI. LONDON.  
LYONS. NEW YORK.  
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.  
HOMBAY. SHANGHAI.  
TIENTSIN. NEWCHWANG.  
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.  
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

TARO HODSUMI,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1903. [10]

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... \$15,000,000  
Sterling Reserve ..... \$10,000,000  
Silver Reserve ..... \$5,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:  
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.  
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. C. W. DICKSON. E. SHILLIM, Esq.  
E. GOETZ, Esq. Hon. R. SHEWAN.  
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq. N. A. SIEBS, Esq.  
C. MICHAELAU, Esq. H. W. SLADE, Esq.  
H. SCHUBART, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.  
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 4½ per cent. per Annum.  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1903. [13]

### HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [14]

### THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... \$1,000,000  
Paid up Capital ..... \$24,374

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:—  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. J. Scott Harston, Esq.  
Chow Tung Shing, Esq. J. Laus, Esq.  
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,  
Chief Manager.

Interest for 12 months Fixed ..... 5%  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1903. [15]

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Sh. Tails 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Calcutta Hankow  
Tientsin Tsingtau (Kiautschou)

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. ROTHCHILD & SONS,  
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.  
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY  
DIREKTION DER DISC NTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.  
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
H. FIGGE,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [16]

### GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (AMERICAN BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... U.S. Gold \$2,000,000  
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$5,160,000

Gold \$7,160,000

Head Office:—NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:  
33 and 35, Lombard Street, E.C.  
F. C. Bishop, Manager, Eastern Department.

LONDON BANKERS:  
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG OFFICE:  
4, DES VŒUX ROAD.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Accounts at 2½ per annum.  
On Fixed Deposits:  
For 3 months 2½ per annum.  
" 6 " 3½ " " "  
" 12 " 4 " " "

E. F. GROS,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. [16B]

### INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:—NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid in, ... Gold \$4,000,000 ... \$20,000  
Surplus (Reserve) Gold \$4,000,000 ... \$20,000  
Total ..... Gold \$8,000,000 ... \$1,640,000  
Capital and Surplus authorised, Gold \$10,000,000 ... \$2,055,000.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Corporation buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business. Money received on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposit as follows:

For 12 months, 4½ per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 3 " 3½ " " "  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:  
20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL  
CHARLES R. SCOTT,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1903. [100c]

### IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Tails.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... 5,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000

Head Office:—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies:  
CANTON. PEKING.  
CHEFOU. PENANG.  
CHINKIANG. SINGAPORE.  
CHUNKING. TIENTSIN.  
HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.  
3½ per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.  
" 4 " " " "  
" 5 " " " "  
" 6 " " " "  
" 7 " " " "  
" 8 " " " "  
" 9 " " " "  
" 10 " " " "  
" 11 " " " "  
" 12 " " " "  
E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [12]

### THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

RESERVE FUND ..... £725,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.  
" 6 " 3½ " " "  
" 3 " 3 " " "  
" 1 " 2½ " " "  
T. P. COCHRANE,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [10]

## Ships.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON

LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, MANILA ..... About 10th July } Freight and Passage.  
COLOMBO, PORT SAID and H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R.  
MALTA..... July } Passage.

YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBÉ. { PALAWAN ..... About 10th July } Freight and Passage.  
(Passing through the Inland Sea.) { J. D. Andrews, R.N.R. } July } Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [4]

### IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS:

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Rasia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS. SAILING DATES.

PREUSSEN ..... THURSDAY, 3rd July.

HAMBURG ..... THURSDAY, 10th July.

SACHSEN ..... THURSDAY, 20th August.

KIAUTSCHOU ..... THURSDAY, 3rd September.

BAVERN ..... THURSDAY, 17th September.

ZIETEN ..... WEDNESDAY, 30th September.

SEYDLITZ ..... WEDNESDAY, 14th October.

ROON ..... WEDNESDAY, 28th October.

\* Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

ON THURSDAY, the 9th day of July, 1903, at Noon, the Steamship "PREUSSEN," of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain E. Prehn, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on TUESDAY, the 7th July, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, and will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardsesses. Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to.

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS. [563c]

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED

FOOCHOW TEA.

PRICES.

Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom.

Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50. Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00. [732c]

GO TO THE

KOWLOON HOTEL,

KOWLOON. J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor.

MACAO HOTEL

(Late HING KEE HOTEL).

This FAVOURITE and LONG ESTABLISHED Hotel is situated on the SEA-FRONT commanding a MAGNIFICENT VIEW of the Harbour and adjacent islands, and is open to the COOL SOUTHERLY BREEZES in Summer.

The BED-ROOMS are LARGE, COOL, AIRY, WELL-VENTILATED and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. The CUISINE is EXCELLENT and under direct EUROPEAN supervision.

PIC-NIC, SHOOTING or BOATING parties specially catered for. A commodious and comfortable steamship HOUSE-BOAT, with sleeping accommodation for six passengers and EVERY CONVENIENCE, is provided for the use of visitors AT REASONABLE RATES. A MILITARY BAND PLAYS in the Gardens, close to the Hotel, three times a week.

SEA BATHING.

STEAMERS to and from Macao, every MORNING and AFTERNOON.

W. FARMER, Proprietor. E. G. JORDAN, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1903. [19]

## Intimations.

"I hear they want more"

**Bovril**—the food-beverage.

BOVRIL is food and drink combined. It is not only a delightful beverage, but a valuable nourisher and energiser as well.

Cooks find that BOVRIL doubles the value of soups, gravies, hashes, made dishes, &c.

JAPAN COALS.

### THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.  
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.  
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidaura, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies, and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.  
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Manoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasabara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunkibara and other Coals.  
N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong, 563c

### THE DISTILLERS Co., LIMITED.

WHISKY.

GIN.

"OLD TOM"

"DRY"

Per Doz. - - \$9.00

Per Doz. - \$16.50

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & Co.,

12, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1903

### AQUARIUS

MINERAL WATER  
SILENT WATER  
TONIC WATER  
GINGER ALE  
LITHIA WATER  
GINGER BEER (STONE BOTTLES).

All the Company's Waters are manufactured from TREBLE-DISTILLED water—nothing can be purer. Mere FILTRATION IS QUITE INEFFECTUAL for destroying the worst organisms that water may contain.

SOLE AGENTS:  
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS

16, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903.

### OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

(ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.)

CODE ADDRESS: "YOSEMITE."

35 BEDROOMS EXCELLENTLY FURNISHED. BATH TO EACH ROOM. DINING ROOM AND CUISINE UNDER STRICT SUPERVISION.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN WINES, SPIRITS AND BEERS. POOL AND BILLIARDS.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND MANILA NEWSPAPERS IN FILE. TERMS.—\$4.00 to \$7.00 per day. \$5 to \$120 per month. JAS. D. M. CAMERON, Manager. [555c]

### MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

31, 33, 40 and 41, NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD—SHANGHAI.  
PLEASANT AND CENTRAL SITUATION, FACING SOUTH.

THIS HIGH-CLASS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT has Well-furnished Rooms by the Day or Month.

Telegraphic Address: "MARLBOROUGH." Telephone: No. 580. Mrs. NAZER. [674c]

Shanghai, 6th June, 1903.

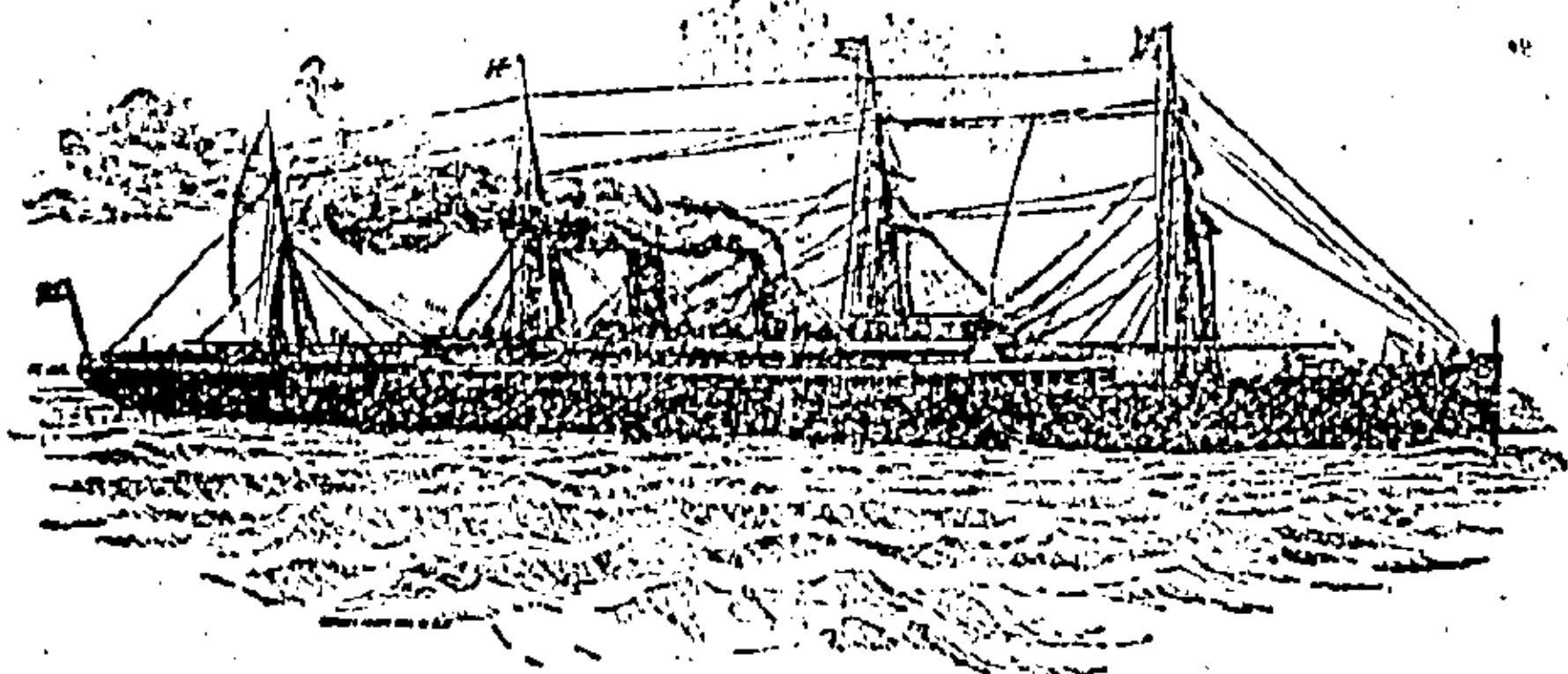
## HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1903



## U.S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"COPTIC"	SATURDAY, 11th July, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	TUESDAY, 21st July, at Noon.
"KURE"	TUESDAY, 28th July, at Noon.
"GABLO"	TUESDAY, 4th August, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU"	FRIDAY, 14th August, at Noon.
"CHINA"	SATURDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.
"DORIC"	TUESDAY, 1st September, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU"	TUESDAY, 8th September, at Noon.
"SIBERIA"	WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by S.S. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

The O. &amp; O. Company's Steamship "COPTIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full value of same is required.

Consular invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold Companies' Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES.CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)  
"EMPERESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 15th July.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 22nd July.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 12th August.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 19th August.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 26th August.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 23rd September.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 7th October.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 21st October.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 4th November.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 18th November.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 16th December.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 30th December.

The magnificent "EMPERESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE in 97 Hours. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &amp;c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.  
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	
NURNBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	15th July.	Freight.
WURZBURG	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	29th July.	Freight and Passengers.
BADEN	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	12th August.	Freight.
SITHONIA	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG.)	26th August.	Freight.
ARABIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	about middle of August.	
Babel	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.)		
	NEW YORK		
	VIA SUEZ CANAL		

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
HONGKONG OFFICE,  
No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1903.

## Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,363 tons.	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN,"	2,338 "	" G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATSHAN,"	2,305 "	" A. D. N. N.
"HANKOW,"	3,073 "	" C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN,"	2,860 "	" J. J. Lussius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at about 7 A.M., 10 A.M. and 6 P.M. except Saturdays at 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and Sundays at 6 P.M. only.

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at about 8 A.M., 2 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at about 1 P.M. as per special Schedule. } Sunday } excepted.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at about 7.30 A.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,191 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

## JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "NANNING," 563 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain B. Branch.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel.Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD

Hongkong, 9th May, 1903.

## Kintimations.

KEEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. Net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. Net \$3.00 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1903.

## NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern, I, FREDERICK WILLIAM DAWSON, hereby give Notice that I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DEBTS contracted by my Wife, IRENE HARLOW DAWSON, at present staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

I am giving her Credit do so entirely at their own Risk.

FREDERICK WILLIAM DAWSON.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903.

## MACWEN, FRICKEL &amp; CO.

have undertaken the Sole Agency in Hongkong for

## Kintimations.

N. LAZARUS,  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
OF LONDON AND CALCUTTA.

## SIGHT TESTED.

LENSES for the correction of Astigmatism ground on the premises.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses in all styles and metals.

Consulting Room:

No. 16, Queen's Road Central,  
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel with entrance through store of R. Houghton, Tailor.DAVID BENJAMIN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903.

## NOTIFICATION.

CHINESE INDEMNITY OF 1901.

AN INSTALMENT of 20 per Cent. of the Certificate amount is hereby declared payable on Coupon "C" of Certificates issued in payment of British private Claims under the Provisions of the Notification of the 12th June, 1902.

Coupons are payable at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard Street, London, and negotiable at Branches and Agencies, Hongkong and China.

H. M. BEVIS,  
British Delegate.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1903.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that MAXIM GUN PRACTICE will be carried out on the slope of Beacon Hill, Kowloon, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, from 7 till 9 A.M.

By Command,  
F. H. MAY,  
Colonial Secretary.Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903.

## LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS and WATCHMAKERS.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS and FILMS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES.

"OMEGA" is the best, "THREE YEARS" guarantee given to every purchaser.

40, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
Watson's Building.

## NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

J. EYES FLUID

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,  
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1903.

## TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$1.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents: SIEMSEN &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903.

## NOTICE.

THE COMPANY'S OFFICES are established at Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD opposite DOUGLAS PIER.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1903.

## MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, 19, Le-Hou Road.

[S now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East. GROUPS and VIEWS a speciality.]

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1903.

## Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept Fire and Marine RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1903.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 506; General, No. 376.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

[573e]

## THEY HAVE ARRIVED

57 Varieties of good things for the table.

Do you know

that HEINZ SWEET PICKLES are known throughout the world for their delicate aromatic flavor and distinctive virtues?

THE MUTUAL STORES,  
25, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1903.

[553e]

## HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &amp;c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

[1e]

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.

Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.

Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.

Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

[139e]

## INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for

DR. AUER VON WELSBACH Co.,  
VIENNA,

THE INVENTORS OF INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

ARE SELLING THE ONLY GENUINE MANTLES,  
The Price of which has been reduced to  
FIFTY CENTS per piece.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS!

KRUSE & Co.,  
CONNAUGHT HOUSE.TSU FAN  
DENTIST.PRICE MODERATE—CONSULTATION FREE.  
Next to the Hongkong Dispensary,  
50, Queen's Road, Central.  
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902.

[1299e]

## CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

司公美華

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE Company's OFFICES are established at Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD opposite DOUGLAS PIER.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1903.

[543e]

## MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, 19, Le-Hou Road.

[S now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East. GROUPS and VIEWS a speciality.]

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1903.

[4e]

## Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept Fire and Marine RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1903.

[1e]



## METHODS OF REFORM IN CHINA AND THEIR NET RESULTS.

BY DR. GILBERT REID.

III.

(11.) In the course of events, we now come to another element of reform. On September 14th, 1901, every Shuyuen or Confucian College was ordered to be turned into a school for Western learning, and a University was ordered to be established in every Provincial Capital. Nearly a month later, on October 10th, another Edict relating to this matter was issued. It ordered that a graded system of schools be established from the Provincial Capital, through the Prefectural cities down to the District cities, and finally to a system of Primary schools. It was ordered that the Board of Government Affairs and the Board of Rites draw up suitable regulations. On November 25th, on receipt of a memorial from the Board of Government Affairs, and a memorial from Yuan Shih-k'ai, the then Governor of Shantung, schools were ordered to be established specially, and the plan of Governor Yuan was approved of, namely, first, to have a Provincial College, and then to have schools in the Prefectural and District cities. The regulations which Governor Yuan had drawn up were ordered to be followed in every province. On December 5th, on the receipt of another memorial from the Board of Government Affairs, wherein the regulations drawn up by Yuan Shih-k'ai had been in the main sanctioned, it was now ordered with further reiteration that each Province inaugurate the system of graded schools. The Edict then added that successful students from the Provincial Colleges should be sent up to the Imperial University at Peking to be examined, when the second and third degrees would be granted, after which the successful ones would be given official rank. Later on, in February of last year, approval was given to the regulations drawn up for the University at Peking, by the Chancellor Chang P'ai-hsi, and each province was ordered to send contributions for the support of the Imperial University. The same month it was ordered that school for Western learning be started for the Manchus. The next month another order was issued to the provinces inquiring what schools had been started, and calling on the Viceroy and Governors to report thereon. Towards the end of last year, on December 1st, an Edict was issued that not only men with a degree, of M.A., but those with the Doctor's degree, and those even who were in the Hanlin, should take a course of study at the Imperial University, after which Diplomas would be given them, entitling them to enter the ranks of expectants of office.

This statement shows that the greatest emphasis has been placed upon Educational Reform, the main points of which are first, that there should be a graded system of Education at Institutions culminating in the University at Peking; second, that those possessing literary degrees should also enter upon a course of study at these Institutions; and, third, that men with Diplomas from the Imperial University will secure literary degrees, and will be entitled to enter on official service.

What is the net result of these Edicts on Educational Reform? As to the Imperial University, owing to failure to recognise experienced educationalists from the West, and an inclination to secure the services only of the Japanese, little thorough work has been accomplished. Two hundred students were reported as being enrolled in the Normal Department, but the Normal Department has been little more than a primary school. There were only fifty students enrolled from the official class, to enter on the course of the so-called official department. The result has been unsatisfactory, but it is to be hoped that after further experience, a real University may in time be developed from the present small beginnings, in the capital of the Empire. As to Provincial Colleges, the only ones with any degree of promise are those where foreign instructors have been invited to take the lead. There are only three of these. The first one started was in the Province of Shantung under the auspices of the then Governor Yuan Shih-k'ai, towards the end of 1901. Dr. Watson Hayes was the President, and since his resignation, Professor Goodell, formerly in the Public School in Shanghai, has been engaged as instructor in English. There are, I believe, one hundred and thirty students enrolled. The College seems to be a permanency. In the Province of Chihli, there are really two provincial Colleges, both under the auspices of Yuan Shih-k'ai, the present acting Viceroy. The one College is at Paoingtu, with over one hundred in attendance; the other is at Tientsin, with nearly one hundred students. Both of these are under the direction of Dr. Tenney. There are also under his direction fifteen prefectural schools where the studies are for the most part elementary. The College organized at Taiyuanfu, in Shansi, by Dr. Timothy Richard, from funds that were set apart as indemnity for the missions, has the largest number of Foreign instructors of any Government institution in China. There are, over two hundred students enrolled and the work is regarded as full of promise. Other schools have been started in other Provincial capitals, and in many of the large cities of the Empire. Of course the instruction is necessarily elementary, but there is a growing demand for Western Education and there is no strong official opposition standing in the way. The system as outlined in the regulations approved of by the Board of Government Affairs, will need many years to be completely developed; but it is a great gain that the Government has decided definitely in favour of Western Education, with so little opposition either from the officials or from the literati. The unwillingness to utilise foreign instructors, or to give them authority, as well as the intolerance which has been exhibited in the question of ceremonies, may be disconcert-

ing; but with the growing demand for education, it will be found that the supply will only be met by a larger number of instructors from abroad.

(12) On September 17th, 1901, another kind of reform was again initiated. In the Edict of that day, the Viceroys and Governors were directed to send students abroad to be educated with provision for promotion on their return. A year later, a similar Edict was issued, and this has been widely observed, especially by the Yangtze Viceroys. Most of the students have gone to Japan, but there is an inclination to still have a select few who will study in Europe and America. What is most noticeable is the change that has come over the sentiment of the Manchus. Sons of the nobles are either going abroad to travel or going for the purpose of study. In fact it is quite a fad with the young nobility to get out of Peking, and to see something of the world.

Very few of the Chinese students who have gone abroad have shown that diligence and thoroughness that the Japanese have always shown in their search for knowledge in other lands. Still, a great deal is being learned and we are glad to believe that their is an improvement.—N. C. D. News.

(To be continued.)

## Intimations.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 11th July, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1903, and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th June to the 11th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIRD, LIVINGSTON, & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1903. [729e]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of JULY, 1903, at 11 in the FORENOON, when the SUBJOINED RESOLUTIONS, which were passed at a Meeting held on 27th JUNE, 1903, will be submitted for Confirmation as SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS:—

1. "That the capital of the Company, be reduced from \$300,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$20 each) to \$150,000 (divided into 7,500 shares of \$20 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from \$20 to \$10 per share."

2. "That after such reduction the capital of the Company be increased from \$150,000 (divided into 7,500 shares of \$20 each) to \$200,000 (divided into 20,000 shares of \$10 each) by the creation of 15,000 new shares of \$10 each to be offered and accepted by the holders of the Company's shares in the ratio and proportion of one new share for every old share in the Company held by the respective shareholders thereof."

3. "That in consideration of the guarantee and undertaking now given by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. (the General Managers of the Company) and testified by their signature hereto (and to be further testified by the execution by the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. of a separate instrument of guarantee to be executed contemporaneously with the Debenture Trust Deed or Mortgage hereinafter referred to and to be held by the Trustees thereof to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned) that the dividend for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 in respect of the new shares referred to in the second of the preceding resolutions shall not fall below the rate of 6 per centum per annum in each and every one of the said three years the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. as such General Managers as aforesaid be and they hereby are authorised to issue Debentures in the amount of not more than \$200,000 on the property of the Company to be secured by a duly executed Mortgage thereof by the Company to such persons as Trustees for and on behalf of the Debenture holders as the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. may by writing under their hand appoint. The said Debentures to be issued in the shape of Bonds for \$1,000 or \$500 each at the Debenture holders' option respectively but so that the aggregate amount in value of such Debentures taken together shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000. The Bonds for and in respect of the said Debentures may be issued at a discount not exceeding 25 per cent. on the face value thereof but so that the holders respectively of such Debentures shall not be entitled to be repaid more than the face value thereof. The said Debentures to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum to be computed from the date of actual issue to the respective holders thereof and to be repayable within 5 years from and after the date of such actual issue in manner following that is to say No portion of the amount paid in respect of any of such Debentures shall be repayable during the first three years following the date of the actual issue thereof but upon the expiration of such period of three years there shall be repaid in respect of each Debenture to each and every holder thereof

(a) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within six calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years;"

(b) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within twelve calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years;"

(c) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within eighteen calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years;"

(d) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within twenty-four calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years."

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1903. [729e]

## Intimations.

YOU WILL NOT BE DECEIVED.

That there are cheats and frauds in plenty, everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who are simply fools and soon come to grief—as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective remedy known as

## WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be to plain people. It is beyond price in Anemia, Scrofula, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Impurities of the Blood. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalfe, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive. It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. 'You cannot be disappointed in it.' Like all good things it is imitated. Sold by chemists throughout the world and A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

## THE ROBINSON PIANO Co., LTD.

## PIANO CLEARANCE SALE.

THIS SEASON'S PIANOS, as under, must be sold to make room for New Stock. 100 Pianos to arrive about October.

SQUIRE (Owner's Property)..... \$350  
SCHIEDMEYER, Upright..... \$650 400  
Grand..... 550 300  
HOPKINSON..... 750 350  
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.,  
Transposing..... 760 500  
RUSSELL Transposing..... 775 500  
APOLLO (Secondhand) Horizontal Grand..... 900 100  
SPAETHIE, Upright Grand..... 575 490  
CHAPPELL, Secondhand..... 675 225  
KRELL, (Secondhand), Concert Upright Grand..... 800 450  
NEEDHAM, (Secondhand), Upright Grand..... 800 450  
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD., Cottage..... 475 400  
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD., Cottage..... 475 400  
BROADWOOD PIANO CO., LD., Do..... 600 475  
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD., Do..... 650 450  
Do..... 300 150  
BORD, Pianette, (Owner's property)..... 285  
ORCHESTRION..... 900 250  
SCHIEDMEYER, (Secondhand) 600 250  
ROSENKRANZ..... 450 300  
WERNER, Upright Grand (owner's property)..... 450  
RACHALS, (Secondhand)..... 750 400

MUSIC CLEARANCE SALE.  
Popular Songs, Piano and Violin Solo, Classical and Dance Music 3 copies for \$2.  
Song Folios containing over 100 songs by well known composers, pianquette, Operas by Sullivan, de Koven, etc., etc., Slightly Soiled Scores, Collections of Songs by Glover, Gatty, Musical Sketch Books, Pianoforte Recreations, etc.

DANCE ALBUMS, SONG FOLIOS, &c.  
Also our Stock of SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS at reduced rates. Clearance sale to 30th September only, to make room for new Stocks coming to hand. Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [415e]

## DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG,  
(Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA),  
DENTIST.  
No. 26, Connaught Road Central  
Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [26]

## NOTICE

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10cts.) per Single Copy.  
THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 14th January, 1903.

## Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship  
"COPTIC"  
The above Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.  
E. W. TILDEN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [729e]

## Consignees.

S.S. "POLYNESIAN"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo from London ex s.s. *Memphis*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Lorient*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, of the 29th instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 6th July, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 6th July, or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 6th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1903. [1001e]

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

S.S. "ARABIA"

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Cargo ex above steamer having arrived here TO-DAY by the O.S.S. Co.'s Steamship

"TYDEUS,"  
from Singapore, Consignees are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned.

The Cargo will be landed into the Godowns of the O.S.S. Co. at Wanchai, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 6th July a.c. will be subject to rent effected.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1903. [771e]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"MAZAGON,"  
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 5th July, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [4]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"BANCA,"  
FROM ANTWERP, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 9 A.M. TO-MORROW.

Goods not cleared by the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. [4]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship  
"COROMANDEL,"  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Britannia*.  
From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Sonali*.  
From Persian Gulf, ex B.L.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. [4]

## Mails.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
BINGO MARU.....	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	SATURDAY, 11th July, at Daylight.
KASUGA MARU.....	NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	SATURDAY, 11th July, at Noon.
W. Scott Hunter.....	HAMA	TUESDAY, 14th July, at Noon.
HIROSHIMA MARU.....	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
KAGA MARU.....	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 17th July, at Daylight.
AWA MARU.....	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 17th July, at 4 P.M.
YAWATA MARU.....	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, at Noon.
KAGOSHIMA MARU.....	KOBE	

\* Through Passenger Tickets issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class Through Passengers have the Option of Travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

T. S. TAKAYANAGI,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1903.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
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<i>Tacoma</i> .....	2,812	A. Dixon.....	July 7
<i>Victoria</i> .....	3,502	J. Fenton.....	Aug. 1
<i>Pleasant</i> .....	3,753	F. G. Purinton.....	Aug. 15

Steamers marked (\*) have no passenger accommodation.

The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the Pacific Coast and to the Interior and Eastern Cities of the United States and to Europe.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. [1874d]

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX; ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 14th July, 1903, at 8 A.M., the Company's Steamship "ERNEST-SIMONS," Capt. Dupuy-Fromy, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the S.S. "NERO," which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails leaving that Port, on the 15th July, direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON only on MONDAY, the 13th July, Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on TUESDAY.

Parcels are not to be sent on board, they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [1004e]

## Hotel.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR

AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D' Hote at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &amp;c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1902. [1116d]

## Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Hon. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on

TUESDAY, the 7th July, 1903, at 11 A.M., on the JUNK moored off the Government Store, Wanchai,

A CABLE OF E TYPE. It has a COPPER WIRE CORE of 7 STRANDS which is surrounded with strong IRON ARMOUR making a WIRE ROPE about 1 1/2 inch diameter. Length a little over 1 mile. Weight about 7 tons.

The Junk containing the Cable will be moored off the Government Store, Wanchai, on MONDAY next, 6th instant, on which date it may be inspected by intending purchasers. Orders for inspection will be issued by the undersigned.

TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [782e]

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE COMPOSITE STEAM LAUNCH "LILY," Property of the P. & O. S. N. CO., built by the HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO.  
For Particulars apply to D. Macdonald, 13, Beaconsfield Arcade.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Supt. P. & O. S. N. CO.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [780e]

## To be Let.

TO LET.

HOUSES in LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground. GODOWNS at BOWKINGTON, Praya East. No. 2, RIFON TERRACE in Flats.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 6th June 1903. [1000e]



## Intimations.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.  
WINE MERCHANTS.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CLARETS

	Per Case	Per Bottle
ST. ESTEPHE	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.00
ST. JULIEN	10.00	11.00
LA ROSE	13.50	14.50
CHATEAU HAUT		
BRION LARRIVET	20.00	22.00
CHATEAU MOUTON		
D'ARMAILHACQ	24.00	26.00
CHATEAU PONTET		
CANET	28.00	
CHATEAU LA TOUR		
CANET	33.00	
CHATEAU RAUZAN	48.00	
CHATEAU LAFITE	54.00	

These CLARETS are specially selected and obtained from the LEADING FRENCH GROWERS; they are of exceptional value and in fine condition.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CANET,  
CHATEAU RAUZAN AND  
CHATEAU LAFITE

are recommended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

**A. S. WATSON & Co.,**  
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE NO. 25.  
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.  
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

**A CHEE & CO.,**  
祥利廣  
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**FURNITURE**  
**DEALERS.**

DRAWING-ROOM,  
DINING-ROOM,  
and BED-ROOM  
FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED,  
GLASS, and  
CHINA WARES.  
PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF  
FILTERS,  
ROCHESTER LAMPS,  
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS,  
COUNTERPANES.  
COOKING RANGES,  
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and  
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC**  
**DEPARTMENT.**

DEVELOPING and PRINTING  
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.  
GOOD WORK.  
PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1902. [728d]

**CARMICHAEL AND**  
**CLARKE,**  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND  
SHIPBUILDERS,  
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," Hongkong.  
A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.  
A. 1 Code.  
Lieber's Standard Code.  
TELEPHONE, 232.  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. [355e]

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

**NOTICE.**  
All communications intended for publication in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.  
**SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).**  
DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
MONTHLY—\$13 per annum.  
The rates per letter and per message, proportional.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post, an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

## COLONIAL FINANCE.

The financial returns for the first four months of the year have been published and show that the total amount collected for that period is \$1,531,905.37 with \$26,177.25 for land sales, giving an aggregate of \$1,558,082.62. Comparing this with the corresponding period of last year there is an increase of \$213,110.18. The estimated revenue for the whole of the current year is \$4,933,295.00. On the average basis of the first four months' collections this estimate falls short by an amount, in round figures, approximating \$200,000 for the twelve months. With the single exception of miscellaneous receipts, which have decreased \$6,660.89, under all other heads of revenue there have been increases. Detailed, they are as follows:—

Light dues, \$3,647.70  
Licences and internal revenue not otherwise specified, \$152,789.53  
Fees of Court or office, payments for specific purposes, and reimbursements in aid, \$18,701.32  
Post Office, \$5,093.93  
Rent of Government property, land and houses, \$3,895.40  
Interest, \$1,121.82  
Water Account, \$18,643.25

At first glance the sum realised on sales of Crown lands, viz., \$26,177.25 represents hardly one-tenth of the \$350,000 put down on the 1903 Estimates. There have since been a few unimportant sales of garden lots which have brought in but a few hundred dollars between them. The sale of the large and valuable lot in Shek-long-tsu, opposite the Sailors' Home, however, announced to take place on the 20th inst., is sure to realise far more than the price at which it is going to be put up, \$179,550. With this large total added to the amount already realised the year's average should be fairly maintained and the estimated figure attained. Crown lands has been a very valuable asset of the Colony which, as a source of revenue, is dwindling pretty rapidly with the small area now left for disposal. Of course, consideration must be had of the enormous tract of land in the New Territories. We had occasion to note early in the year the first two sales of sites in our newly acquired extension, but since then no demand has existed or gives immediate promise of arising in connection with lots for industrial or other purposes that may contribute to enlarging the revenue of the Colony from the mainland. The effect of the licensing laws introduced this year is at once seen in the very large increase collected during the first four months. The Treasury brought in for licences, etc. no less a sum than \$988,165.19, thus representing an increase of over a lakh and a half of dollars. The elasticity of the resources of the Colony is, indeed, great, and the burden of such increases, which has been accepted with apparent good grace, and which must be felt more or less by the wage earning class is, however, not publicly complained against. Satisfactory as the increases have been on the revenue side of the financial statement the items of expenditure show a larger increase than the excess amount collected as revenue.

The total increase for administration, including all the public works, is \$322,546.20. Our Sanitary Department is still accountable for by far the largest proportion of this total, \$69,255.41 being chargeable against it. Then follow police, fire brigade, and gaol with an increase, in round figures, of \$57,000. Post Office takes \$44,355.37, the medical departments, \$24,352.06, judicial and legal departments, \$19,222.13, pensions, \$13,579.10, and charges on account of public debt, \$10,808.04. The only department showing no increase is the Botanical and Afforestation, which was worked more economically for the Colony from January to April, by \$4,036.40. Exchange compensation to the officers of Government is not shown as a separate item of expenditure. It should be interesting to discover how much more it costs the ratepayers to maintain our highly salaried Civil Servants, with all the benefits accruing to them by way of old age pensions, because of the depreciation in the sterling rate of the dollar, which affects everyone of the inhabitants of the Colony, high or low, without exception, as much as those enjoying the double exchange compensation grant at the cost of the taxpayers in general.

As a result of the putting into operation of the new Federal law, avowed Anarchists will hereafter be unable to become naturalised citizens of the United States. All persons seeking citizenship must take an oath that they do not believe in anarchism.

The Ferris wheel, the massive structure which was one of the main attractions during the World's Fair, in 1893, has been sold at public auction. A junk dealer bid in the wheel, and the sum paid for buildings, boilers, etc., was \$1,800. The wheel cost originally \$302,000. Outstanding against it are bonds amounting to \$30,000 and a floating debt of \$100,000.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

## THE GORDON-BENNETT CUP.

The result of the most important event of the "Irish Fortnight" is announced by a Reuter wire giving the name of the successful competitor in the Gordon-Bennett Cup race. The event was timed to commence at seven a.m. on Thursday over a circular route 351 miles in length, and the cars, which were expected at certain points to reach a speed of nearly 90 miles an hour, were to start at Ballyshannon Cross Roads, near Naas, and proceed by a circuitous route via Carlow, Athy, Maryboro, Kildare, and the Curragh. Last year the struggle for this international trophy took place in France and was won by Mr. S. F. Edge, on a Napier car. The representatives of the four countries chosen to battle for the Cup in Ireland were as follows:—England, Messrs. Stocks, Jarroft, and Edge; France, M. Rene de Kuyff, Henry Farman, and H. Fournier; Germany, Hieronymous, Baron de Caters, and Jenatzky; and America, A. Winton, Percy Owen, and Mr. Moores. Each of the countries was allowed to run four of their best types of machines, England being represented by three Napier motors, one of them driven by Mr. J. W. Stocks, and calculated to develop a speed of from 100 to 110 miles an hour; France by two Panhards and one More; Germany by three Mercedes; and America by a like number of cars. The probability is that none of these cost less than £1,000 to build. As the law in England does not permit the necessary speed, it was decided to have the race in Ireland, and a special Act of Parliament was passed to give the requisite powers to the local authorities there to sanction and provide for the event. The old Emerald Isle has certainly made the most of the occasion, and has not been overlooking the valuable harvest that the race would provide to those who had accommodation to let within reasonable distance of the course. The Irish made up their minds to taste the Saxon visitors' money, and those who viewed the race must have been prepared to pay out on a high Henley Regatta scale. According to the *Irish Whelan*, six pounds was asked for a three-bedded room for one night only. The fee for pitching a cyclist's camp on a piece of waste ground was a modest £20, whilst for one of the cheapest houses near the line of route £30 was asked for the week. Twenty-five shillings for a bed and breakfast was asked at even second-rate hotels in Dublin. Had the race been postponed Ireland alone, it was thought, would lose £50,000. No stone was left unturned to make the event an unqualified success in every way, and although the representatives of England and America were out of the race before it was half finished, owing to accidents to machinery there does not appear to have been any serious mishap or fatalities such as attended the Paris-Madrid race.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French mail of the 2nd June was delivered in London on the 3rd inst.

MAXIM gun practice will be carried out on the south slope of Beacon Hill, Kowloon, on Monday next between 7 and 9 a.m.

LeMunyon will have another grand opening Day and a Souvenir day as well; watch the date.

THE Merchant Shipping Amendment Ordinance (No. 31 of 1901) and the Stowaways Ordinance, 1903, have been assented to by the Governor.

DURING the three days of the dragon procession at Macao, the Sam Wang Co's s.s. *Wing Chai* will leave there for Hongkong at seven o'clock in the evening.

THE Admiralty have ordered his Majesty's gunboats *Britomart* and *Bramble* to be recommissioned at Hongkong with new crews, for a further service of three years in the Far East.

WRITING from Canton under yesterday's date, a correspondent informs us that samples of tea have been sent to various European tea merchants, and the market will probably be opened very shortly.

THE *Zeti* says that three Austrian ladies, Princess Obolonski, Princess Lubowieski, and Baroness Isaccow, will attempt to swim across the English Channel from Calais to Dover.

THE *Pioneer's* London correspondent says that a general court martial has tried publicly seven officers for ducking and assaulting a journalist, named Stanford, in Capetown. The sum of £1,500 damages has already been paid.

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THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

H.M.S. *Virago* and *Sparrowhawk* should be here from Shanghai in a few days.

We shall have a Souvenir Day, soon but you will have to pay us a personal visit as no chits will go. LeMunyon.—Advt.

THE programme of a gymkhana to be held at the Happy Valley and Race Course at 4 p.m. on Saturday, August 1st, is published in another column.

WHILE painting the walls of a house in Des Vaux Road, Central this afternoon a native lost his balance and fell. He was picked up dead and carried to the Central Police Station.

ON Thursday night two district watchmen came to blows after arguing about money matters. The result was that one of them was brutally killed, and had to be taken to the Hospital. At the Magistrate's court this morning before Mr. J. H. Kemp the culprit was fined \$15, or six weeks' imprisonment.

LIEUTENANT F. H. Shackleton, of the *Discovery*, says that the land discovered from a balloon at the height of 750 ft. was 500 miles distant, and will be called "King Edward's Land," if the King gives his consent. Commander Scott and 36 men were left on board the *Discovery*, where, Lieutenant Shackleton thinks, they will undoubtedly pass the winter all right.

THE *Exmouth* is to take the place of the *Victorious*, which has been absent from England for about five years, having served for the first two years in the Far East, to which she was suddenly sent on being detached from the Channel Fleet while on passage down the English Channel. For the last three years she has served in the Mediterranean Fleet, which she joined on her return from China.

Now look out for LeMunyon's new store adv. It is a beauty.—Advt.

ACCORDING to a Parliamentary return which was issued last month, there are 223 Volunteer battalions. Twenty-seven have qualified under the new regulations for inclusion in the army corps scheme; 256,451 efficient earned the Volunteer grant in 1902. There were 250,990 Volunteers on January 1st last against 277,120 on January 1, 1902, and 231,204 in 1898. There is at present a shortage of 1,893 Volunteer officers. In 1899 the shortage of Volunteer officers was 1,188.

FROM the port of New York, there will be sixty-seven sailings of first-class steamships for Europe each month, from May to August inclusive. They will carry approximately 21,500 cabin passengers a month, or 86,000 in the four months of the season. Enough *Magists* will sail earlier or later, it is estimated, to bring the total to 125,000. For their passage this army of travellers will pay \$3,000,000, and for their living and other expenses a good \$70,000,000 more, or a total of at least \$73,000,000.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

MANCHURIA has cost us hundreds of millions, drawn from our national treasury. In a short time, instead of anarchy, insurrection, and universal chaos, we have there evolved such order and well-being as have drawn forth unqualified praise from the English Press, so perpetually hostile to us. In view of all this, Manchuria belongs to us by the best of all rights, the right of justice; and all claims on Manchuria we cannot consider as other than attacks on our rights and our property.—Editor of the *St. Petersburg Novos Vremya* in *Harper's Weekly*, New York.

Don't forget the chits for they will not go LeMunyon.—Advt.

IN about a fortnight's time one of the most interesting Commissions which Japan has ever sent to this country will arrive in England. It will include two judges and a professor of law, and its business will be to study our system of legal training, our Court procedure, and the principles upon which barristers are promoted to the bench. Arrangements are already in progress for entertaining the Commissioners at the various Inns, and it is understood that facilities will be given them in the Appeal and other courts to follow cases at the side of the various judges.—*Manchester Dispatch*.

THE *North German Gazette* states that the Emperor on reading the report that a statue of the Emperor Charles V. was to be placed in the new Berlin cathedral next to the statues of Melancthon and Luther, made the following marginal note on the newspaper containing it: "In addition to him (Charles V.) statues of Diocletian, Nero, Torquemada, and Alba are to be erected. It has even been proposed to represent Lucifer, but it is not quite clear whether it would be better to place him on the pulpit or on the Imperial pew." The semi-official journal has no doubt that his Majesty's irony will definitely dispose of the "question of conscience" which is agitating the Evangelical clergy.

It is stated in diplomatic circles at home that Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, who left Washington a month ago on leave of absence, will not return there, but will be given another post. Although impossible of confirmation at present, this statement is most probably well founded, says the *Birmingham Post*, as his Excellency's relations with the United States Government have, since the beginning of this year especially, been very far from cordial. It is thought that M. de Lessar, who was formerly First Secretary of the Russian Embassy in London, and who succeeded Count Cassini as Russian Minister in Peking, will be sent to Washington, as he knows both England and the United States thoroughly, and is a protégé of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Imperial Chancellor.

Four floors freshly painted and tinted and in first class condition to rent. Inquire at C. E. LeMunyon, New Store, 31, Des Vaux Road. P. O. Box 368.—Advt.

THE Portuguese Government has received a proposal from Prince Francis Henry of Hohenzollern for the formation of a large company for the exclusive establishment and exploitation of a sanatorium for the cure of consumption in Madeira. The proposal guarantees that one-third of the receipts shall be paid to the State, and that a further £10,000 shall be deposited with the Portuguese Government. Two sanatoria are to be concluded within the space of two years.

AN Indian contemporary published the following information for the veracity of which we do not vouch as we neither knew that the deceased doctor was a plague specialist at Hongkong nor that there had been a yachting fatally near the port:—Mr. Frank Merry, the distinguished plague specialist at Hongkong, whilst yachting near that port, was drowned. A Sikh and two Chinese servants were with the doctor at the time of the disaster, and only the former succeeded in getting ashore.

If, as Sir George Birdwood points out in a letter to the *London Times*, the common tulsi plant causes malarial fever and mosquitoes to disappear from the localities where it is cultivated, the fact cannot be too widely made known and every police station in malarious districts should be planted with tulsi. It is certainly better to prevent fever coming than to spend large sums in the distribution of quinine when it appears. Sir George also says he never knew natives who used much cinnamon or cloves in their daily diet ever to take malarial fever or to die of cholera.

It has just transpired, says a home paper, that the Japanese Government recently made a proposal to the United States and British Governments that Russia should be invited to give facilities for a commission representing the three Powers to go through Manchuria with a view to the preparation of a report to show how soon it might be possible for Russia to evacuate that country. Apparently this proposal has been acknowledged by both England and the United States, but no steps have been taken, as it is clear that Russia would regard the proposition as a slur upon her good faith.

THE following interesting item is from the *Liverpool Post*:—At Windsor, the Court has kept the Whitsuntide recess quite quietly, the King having some pleasant little dinner parties, notable for the very chatty and interested manner in which he has drawn out some of his male guests. "Other men read books, but I read humanity," he once observed, and it is still more true now that he has ascended the throne. At the same time, it is painful to see with what veiled anxiety his health is watched by those surrounding him. It is not satisfactory to be always hinting in this column at peril of which the Press at large neither receive information nor take cognisance, and yet the fact has to be reiterated. One personal illustration may be permitted. The present writer, within the last ten days, dining out, took into dinner a lady whose position at Court is unaffected by change of parties, for she is regarded by the Royal Family as a valued friend. Injudiciously I alluded to the shadow behind all the gaiety, and looking at me very gravely she said, "We never know what may happen, and do you consider that doubt conducive to genuine hilarity?" The King's own animation and his high spirits, as well as restless energy, seem to positively over-bubble. Perhaps the true history of the Court at the opening of the twentieth century will never be fully revealed during the lives of the present generation.

## INDEPENDENCE DAY.

To-day is the 127th anniversary of that eventful occasion when the Declaration of Independence received the assent of the delegates of the colonies which devolved their allegiance to the British Crown, and declared themselves free and independent states under the general title of the thirteen United States of America. It is in honour of that memorable event that Americans in Hongkong to-day are giving echo to the patriotic cheers which are sounding in their homeland across the Pacific. The day is one of international pleasantness, many happy and varied expressions of fraternal relations of mutual good will are being heard on all sides, and a "real good time" is being spent. Ships in harbour have been dressed, and strings of crackers have roared in the streets. Consul-General Bragg was at home at the United States Consulate in Ice House Street from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and the manager of the International Bank was among those who received many friends during the morning. In Manila a committee drew up a most elaborate programme to celebrate the day, and it was expected to eclipse anything of the kind yet seen in the Philippine Islands. Preparations were made for a magnificent pyrotechnic display, the committee having had ample time to make the necessary arrangements, an order having been given to a Japan firm for an ample supply of fireworks for a spectacular display, including some set pieces. Other details point to a monster celebration and a "hot time in the old town to-night"—as a band of friends from across the Pacific was whistling while marching to Consul-General Bragg's at home this morning.

## BELLIOUS REFORMATORY.

By order-in-council dated the 27th ult., and in pursuance of the power vested in him by section 2 of Ordinance 7 of 1895, H.E. the Governor has ordered that the site and buildings known as the Bellious Reformatory be set apart for the purpose of a prison.

## GOVERNMENT GRANT TO SCHOOLS.

The Colonial Secretary notifies to managers of Schools that the existing code of regulations for educational grants-in-aid will, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, be withdrawn on the 31st December, 1903, and a new grant code, copies of which can be obtained by application to the Inspector of Schools, be substituted for it. Managers desirous of bringing all or any of their schools under the grant code at any earlier date subsequent to the date of this notification should apply in writing to this effect to the Inspector of Schools.

## NEW TERRITORY NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SANTIN, July 1st.

## THE RAIN-STORM.

On Saturday and Sunday we had one of the heaviest rain-storms that has been known for a considerable number of years; but fortunately there was very little damage done. Of course, everywhere was flooded and in some places rendered impassable. A great number of houses were washed out also the Santin Police Station (an old joss-house). The Chinese say that the rain has come to late for the first crops of paddy, which is not so good again this year.

## NEW BUILDINGS.

It is said that in the Ping-shan district Archdeacon Baister is going to build a church, and in the Au-tau district the Government is going to have a school. Mr. Irving, the Government Inspector of Schools, was out here last week looking into the matter. It is not, however, by means of schools that Government can develop this side of the New Territory. It is good roads that are needed. That from Santin will go to the landing place of the Hongkong steamers at Lakkimachow is simply dangerous, and requires attention at the hands of the P. W. D. When the territory was in possession of the Chinese, the elders of the different villages had to keep the road in proper condition; but now it seems as if it is no one's business to look after them. We never see a Government official on this side (Deep Bay) of the New Territory; they all keep to the Taipo side. If the Government want to develop this side they must make a road right round the territory. It need not be an expensive road like the Taipo Road, but one, say, over which a bicycle or a horse can travel without danger.

## SERGT. GERRARD.

When Sergt. Gerrard of Shung-shui brought back his bride he met with a great reception from the Chinese. All the elders from the different villages in his district met him at the landing place with flags, banners and Chinese music and escorted him and Mrs. Gerrard to their new home amidst a volley of fire-crackers and good wishes.

## CROWN RENT.

The Government has at last assumed a firmer attitude in collecting the Crown rents. Now when a Chinaman does not pay his Crown Rent a distress warrant is issued by the officer in charge of the district in which the defaulter lives, and something of his property is taken away and sold within three days by auction. Yesterday at Au-tau Sergt. Adlington held two auctions: one of pigs and another of cows. They brought in fairly good prices. It is the only way the Government could proceed to enforce payment, as some of the people are in arrears with the Crown Rent for over three years and will not pay. In some cases it might be a question of, say, 31 cents per year, and yet the owner refuses to pay up till made to do so. During the rain-storm the Hongkong launch *Yut Sum* ran ashore in the Sam-chun river and is still there. No lives were lost or damage done. She is owned by a Chinawoman.

## THE PLAGUE.

Further testimony to the satisfactory news that the plague epidemic of 1903 is dying out is again borne to-day by another small return of cases. During the twenty-four hours just ended two fatal cases were reported one being "found" at 1, Water Valley, Water Works Road, Yau-mat, and the other coming from a matchbox on the Praya, Hunghom. The total cases since January 1st last is now given as 1,299.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

## MAILS DUE.

Canadian (*Tartar*) 6th inst.  
Indian (*Lightning*) 6th inst.  
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 7th inst.  
German (*Preussen*) 8th inst.  
English (*Palawan*) 8th inst.  
German (*Prinz Heinrich*) 8th inst.  
American (*America Maru*) 8th inst.  
Australian (*Australian*) 9th inst.  
Indian (*Kamsang*) 14th inst.

The C. & M. Co's s.s. *Zafiro* left Manila, p.m., 3rd inst., and is due here on Monday.  
The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Preussen* left Shanghai on Saturday, at 3 a.m., for Foochow.  
The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Empress of India* left Yokohama p.m., 3rd inst., for Victoria and Vancouver.  
The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kaga Maru* (American Line) left Kobe via Moji for this port on 3rd inst., p.m., and is expected to arrive here on 10th inst.

The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Shanghai at 7 a.m., 14th inst., and leaves again at 5 p.m., same day, for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 9 a.m., on 17th inst.  
The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Heinrich* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 9th ult., left Singapore on Friday, at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on 8th inst., at 6 a.m.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

## The Near East.

LONDON, 2nd July.

The Bulgarian Government, in a circular note to the Powers, alleges that Turkey is thwarting the efforts of Bulgaria to pacify the Macedonians and is evidently seeking to provoke a catastrophe; the Government asks the Powers to take vigorous steps at Constantinople to prevent the concentration of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier and to insist on the carrying out of reforms.

## Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal Policy.

At a meeting of 34 Unionists of the House of Commons who are opposed to protection, a resolution was passed favouring an inquiry, but declaring that if it should result in any departure from free trade it would be disastrous to the country.

It is estimated that about 150 Unionist Members of Parliament have already declared for, and 74 against Mr. Chamberlain's proposals; nearly half the party have given no public expression of their views.

## Merchant Cruisers.

Mr. Arnold Forster announced in the House of Commons that the Admiralty was not prepared to renew the existing subsidies to Merchant Cruisers available in time of war.

## The Unionist Free Traders.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee of Unionist Free Traders.

## The Gordon-Bennett Cup.

Heer Jenatz, a German, has won the Gordon-Bennett Motor Car race beating M. Deknyff, (a) a Frenchman, by ten minutes; a heavy thunder-storm made the roads dangerous; before the race was half finished, the English and American, owing to accidents to machinery and other mishaps, were out of the race.

## CROWN LAND SALES.

It is pleasing to see that the suburban districts of the Colony are coming into demand for buildings of a class suitable for the native population. The particulars and conditions of a sale of Crown land to be held on 20th inst. show that two lots at Tai Hang village will be put to auction. Each lot comprises 2,250 square feet, and is subject to a Crown rent of \$24. The upset price is \$675 in both cases and the purchaser will be called upon to expend \$1,500 in rateable improvements on each of the lots. It will be seen that the figure is comparatively higher and the Crown rent is not made less burdensome than what a paternal Government might extend to the inhabitants. The fact that land at Tai Hang is coming more prominently before the public is satisfactory evidence of the growth of the colony generally, which is sure to be stimulated with the early completion of the electric tramways. The same day Rural Fencing Lot No. 115 on the Peak Road will be put up for sale. The contents of the lot total 2,250 square feet, and the annual rent is \$12. The upset price is \$270. The following is included in the conditions of sale:—In the event of the purchaser assigning the benefit of the underwritten agreement, the assignee shall be bound by the foregoing and following conditions of sale, and remedies shall be enforceable against him to the same extent as if such assignee were the original purchaser.

## THREAT TO USE PLAGUE BACILLUS.

The special commissioner of the *Daily News*, in a message from Sofia, states that information has just come to hand which throws a lurid light on the intensification of the feeling against Turkish misrule that animates the revolutionaries and their leaders, and at the same time throws into sharp contrast Eastern and Western methods of agitation and revolution.

The revolutionary leaders, he learns, have at the present moment in their possession a large quantity of Indian plague bacillus, with the dire determination to infect Constantinople, Salonika, and even Berlin. "If, within eight days after this warning, they saw in effect, the Great Powers do not guarantee the execution of the Berlin Treaty, then we die. But we shall not die alone, for there shall follow us into the grave myriads of people in Europe—Europe which has robbed us of our liberty."

This dread means of achieving their objects they threaten to adopt as a last resource.

## THE PHILIPPINES "OPEN DOOR."

In an article under the above heading the *San Francisco Chronicle* states—China has no right to ask us to set up a special fiscal system in any part of our possessions to please her; all she can fairly demand is that we accord the same treatment to her people in dealing with us that we give to other nations. As for the Europeans who have planted themselves in China, they are in no better position than the Chinese and cannot with propriety suggest, while we are incurring the enormous expense of policing the Philippines, that the islands should be administered according to their ideas and to increase their commerce. We might with as much reason demand that England keep "open door" for us in Canada. If it is the right thing for us to refuse to derive any advantage over competitors in the Philippines it must be wrong for Great Britain to accept the stiff differential tariff which Canada has framed for her benefit.

ASK FOR ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Ginnell

## CONSUL'S REPORT ON CANTON TRADE.

Copies of the diplomatic and consular reports for 1902 are now coming to hand the last batch received including Mr. Consul-General Scott's report on the trade of Canton for last year. In the course of his remarks he states:—

The trade of Canton is twofold—(1) goods exported to and imported from foreign countries, and (2) goods which are destined solely for consumption in China itself.

Kwangtung, apart from being a centre of agricultural production, has in its capital of Canton what may be called the Paris of China, where arts and industries of various descriptions are concentrated and developed. Foreign and Chinese-owned steamers running from Canton and Hongkong trade on the West River as far as Wuchow, and, together with a large number of native and foreign launches (some 30 in all), junks and small craft, distribute and collect the various articles of which the commerce of Kwangtung and Kwangsi consists.

The currency of China being on a silver basis, I have in order to deduce more accurate comparisons, thought it advisable to express the values of the trade in Haikwan taels. By this method of calculation the trade for the past year is considerably the largest on record, the total value being 80,728,934 taels as against 60,814,100 taels in 1901, the previous best, an increase of some 33 per cent., which may, both as regards native and foreign merchants, be considered most satisfactory. Expressed in sterling, however, the above returns show a very different result.

The Haikwan trade averaged as follows:—

Year.	Value.
1891	£ 4,10
1901	£ 3,0
1902	£ 3,6

And the total sterling value of trade during these years was:—

Year.	Value.
1891	£ 11,216,094
1902	£ 9,126,809
1903	£ 10,990,993

On the other hand, the fact remains that the volume of the trade as represented by the quantities involved, especially as regards exports to foreign countries, shows an extensive development; so that, however interesting the sterling return may be from the standpoint of currency comparison, they do not in reality faithfully represent the growth of the trade, of which, in Canton the largest portion is in foreign export. A cheap dollar increases the purchasing powers of sterling and encourages exports.

The actual increase in 1902 over 1901 of the total trade coming under the cognisance of the Imperial Maritime Customs is 19,882,533 taels, and may be accounted for by (1) the general tendency to expansion shown during 1901; (2) by the largely increased value of the silk export, which has been in the past greatly under-estimated; and (3) by the additions to the steamer-borne cargo, the result of the transfer of the native customs to the direction of the Imperial Maritime Customs. As regards (3), the corrections made resulted in an increase of the value of this export of some 9,000,000 taels; as regards (2), cassia, matting, oil, fish and some yarn are now being largely shipped by steamer in preference to junk.

It is provided by the Tientsin treaty that steamer-imported foreign goods, irrespective of the nationality of the importer, may, on payment of a half duty, be sent into the interior under a half duty certificate and be exempt from all further taxation en route. A similar exemption by means of the transit pass is accorded to native produce, the bona fide property of a British subject, intended for steamer export and so declared at a treaty port. It was hoped that by this arrangement foreign goods would be spared the vexatious delay and exorbitant charges suffered by merchandise which pays like to the provincial authorities for transit in the interior. So long as foreign goods are actually imported by a foreign merchant, the half duty certificate is so far observed that it frees them from like and all other charges en route. Arrived at their destination, however, and in the hands of the Chinese consumers, the local authorities put whatever duties on them they choose. Further, notwithstanding that the treaty secures to native merchants the right to import and send interior foreign goods under half duty certificates, a direct effective is their opposition to them when in the hands of native dealers who have no foreign Consul to whom to appeal for support, that Chinese merchants in Canton have abandoned the idea of endeavouring to derive any benefit from them and no longer attempt to make use of them. It is evident, therefore, that, although the provincial authorities observe the conditions of the half duty certificate in foreign hands so long as the goods are in transit, the impositions which they are in a position to put upon the goods when arrived at their destination, and the opposition which they offer to their use by native merchants, do not allow of foreign goods obtaining that free and unhindered passage in the interior, which it was intended they should enjoy, from the fixed taxation accorded them under the half duty certificate. The reason for the opposition of the provincial authorities to these certificates and transit passes is obvious; the half duty payable under them is collected by the Imperial Maritime Customs and goes to the Imperial Government. The taxes it replaces—likin, &c.—are, provincial ones, and the provincial authorities accordingly endeavour to the best of their ability to oppose the Imperial substitute for a provincial revenue. It would seem only logical that, if the provincial authorities are to accord to foreign goods the facilities given them under the transit pass and the half duty certificate, they would receive the half duty payable thereunder as compensation for the impoverishment of the provincial revenue by the loss of likin. Indeed, so far as

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the Canton Province is concerned, the Viceroy has assured me, if this revenue was handed over to the provincial authorities, foreign goods in the interior would be freed from all further taxation, not only in transit but also at destination.

A somewhat new feature, resulting from the transfer of the native customs to the Imperial Maritime Customs, is the number of non-steamer craft under foreign flag and paying duty to the latter department. Lighters under British flag are employed by Messrs. Samuel and Company in the import of oil; and junks under French, German and American flags, running between Canton and Hongkong, are becoming daily more numerous, and this, notwithstanding that the Hongkong Government regards such junks while in Hongkong as native craft. The change in flag is made after they have left British waters, a state of affairs which is obviously unsatisfactory, both as regards the Hongkong Government and the Imperial Maritime Customs in Canton.

## WEST RIVER TRADE.

Trade on the West River has received encouragement from the opening of eight new ports of call for passenger traffic. The ports, for the opening of which great praise is due to the Provincial Government, who offered every facility for the purpose, are Do Sing, Luk To, Yuet Sing, Luk Pu, How Lik, Kau Kong, Mah Ning and Yung Ki. Cargo and passengers are increasing in increasing quantities and numbers, native craft for the faster and safer foreign steamers. Of these, there were formerly only the British stern-wheel vessels *Nanning* and *Sainam*; but the advent of the French steamer, *Hongkong*, has induced a lowering of freights, resulting in a loss of profits and, negatively, to some extent, the effect of the general development, which has taken place.

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

## THE MEXICAN SCHEME.

Signor Limantour, the Mexican Finance Minister, who has just been to New York, is now coming here in connection with his currency scheme, reports the *L. & C. Express*. There is to be a new Mexican dollar coined. There will be \$100,000,000 of this coinage. This dollar will be made a legal tender for every debt and account collectible in Mexico. At the back of this dollar—guaranteeing it—will be a specific gold deposit of \$25,000,000. Should from some circumstances shopkeepers or bankers decline to make exchange with buyers on the fixed 50 cent. basis, it has been determined that: "Whenever, for any reason, a surplus offering of the coinage shall show effect upon value the Government will enter the market as a buyer (for gold) of whatever volume of coin offers at even the slightest fraction below the guaranteed parity. And as there will be \$25,000,000 of gold so available, \$5,000,000 of the coins (one-half of the total issue) can be thus immediately withdrawn from circulation—held ready, of course, for re-entrance as normal conditions later demand." The present dollar will be no longer recognised in any legal sense as Mexican money. It will be put absolutely into classification as merchandise. Free and unlimited coinage—as now prevailing—will be abolished. The only Government issue will be under the provisions that guarantee the new \$100,000,000. Nobody knows how much Mexican silver money is now outstanding. Since first Mexico started the issue there has been emitted \$1,000,000,000.

## NEW CRUISER FOR ORIENT.

At San Francisco the other week a new cruiser, named the *Tucuma*, was launched for Oriental service. She is of very light draft in order that she may ascend rivers and sail the shallow waters among the islands. The sheathing of her bottom will make it necessary to dock only once in two or three years for cleaning, and she is, therefore, equipped for lengthy stations in distant parts. She is a protected ship of 3,500 tons displacement, with sheathing of teak and copper below the water line. Her length at the water line is 292 feet, her breadth 44 feet 1 inch, and draft 15 feet. She is provided with twin screws and vertical triple expansion engines, and is to have a speed of sixteen and one-half knots, with an indicated horse-power of 4,000. Her main batteries will consist of ten 5-inch rapid-fire rifles; the secondary of eight 6-pounders, rapid fire; two 1-pounders, rapid fire; four automatic Colts, and one 3-inch field piece. Her deck will be protected by two-inch armour on its slopes, tapering down to a thickness of one inch. On the flat portion of the deck the armour will be only one-half inch thick. She is designed to carry a complement of thirty officers and 281 men. The contract price for the vessel was \$1,410,000, but, owing to a number of changes, her cost has been increased by about \$100,000. Her keel was laid on September 27, 1900, and it is expected to have her ready to deliver to the Government in October.

## COMMERCIAL.

## SHARE MARKET.

In their share report of to-day's date Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. write:—

Although the June settlement passed off smoothly, the long looked for improvement in our market has not yet taken place; on the contrary, share business is almost paralysed and sellers rule the market for most stocks. The rates on Shanghai are 7 1/2 for a T/T, and 7 1/4 for a three days' sight Private Paper.

## CHARBONNAGES.

At a meeting of the Socié Française des charbonnages du Tonkin held in Paris on 20th May, the report and accounts for 1902 were passed. The total production of coal during the year amounted to 316,618 tons (against 248,522 tons in 1901) whilst sales amounted to 262,232 tons (against 255,470 in

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1901.) The production of briquettes increased to 77,721 tons from 60,824 tons in 1901, whilst the sales decreased to 57,181 tons from 64,408 tons in 1901, but it is expected that this decrease is only of a temporary character. The profit and loss account shows (including a balance of Frs. 85,375.75 carried forward from last year) a credit balance of Frs. 1,041,705.67 (against Frs. 1,578,939.43, inclusive of Frs. 81,303.25 in 1901), from which a dividend of Frs. 60 per share has been paid (same as last year) absorbing Frs. 96,000, leaving a balance of Frs. 85,706.47 to be carried to new account. Of this dividend Frs. 30 were paid already in March of this year. During the year Frs. 500,000 of the debentures have been paid off, leaving Frs. 4,450,000 outstanding. It appears from the report, that prospecting work carried on at "Mandons C. and 18" has disclosed the existence of a large body of bituminous coal, which to a great extent can be worked by open cuttings.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Whampoa Docks hardened towards the settlement, and after sales at \$214 and \$25, buyers will probably pay \$216. Shanghai Farinans have declared a final dividend of 15s. 6d. making 15s. 15s for the year ending 30th April, 1903. As far as is roughly known here, the net earnings amount to 75,000,000 out of which 15s. 100,000 have been carried to reserve fund and 15s. 45,000 to new account. The stock is weak in Shanghai with sellers at 15s. 17s.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their report dated 3rd inst., Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts state:—During the past week business has been confined within narrow limits and we have but little to report.

Banking.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks remain fairly firm and are still in request at \$680. The London quotation is £63 5s. National is steady at \$27.

Marine Insurance.—All stocks under this heading are quiet at quotations.

Fire Insurance.—Hongkong Fires are to be had at \$330. China Fires have again changed hands at \$85.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships continue in demand at \$18. Indo-China have receded to \$104 and are offering. China and Manila have been sold and more shares are obtainable at \$25. Douglas Steamships are wanted at \$30. Star Ferries, both old and new, have further risen and are in demand at \$27 and \$17 respectively. Shell Transpans have been, and can still be, placed at £1 2/6.

Refineries.—China Sugars depreciated to \$104. There are buyers of Luzons at \$10.

Mining.—No sales are reported in stocks in this section. Panjoms.—The Secretary informs us that the result of the crushing for June is as follows:—

870 tons Kalampong ore, yielding 51 oz. smelted gold;	
128 " Swah " " " " " " " " " " " "	45 " "
928 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	96 " "

A letter from the Manager received on the 23rd ultimo states:—Had it not been for the heavy rains this month, we would have been able to get a larger crushing (from Swah) than last month. Chinese Engineering have dropped to 7s. 6d. and are offering at the rate. Raubs can be procured at \$9. The crushing for 4 weeks ending 29th June produced 645 oz. smelted gold from 2,550 tons of stone treated.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have improved and are rather firm at \$215. Notwithstanding the announcement of a final dividend of 15s. 8d. per share, Farinans have further declined and have been sold in Shanghai at 15s. 180. Kowloon Wharves remain quiet at \$90. Hongkong Wharves have weakened to 15s. 28 1/2 and sales at this price are reported.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have strengthened their position and have been negotiated at \$162 1/2 and \$163. Hongkong Hotels continue on the upward move and have changed hands at \$154. Sales of Astor House Hotels have been effected in the North at \$31. Humphreys' Estates are inquired for at \$12 and China Providents have again been done at \$9 1/2.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have found buyers at \$14.

Cigar Companies.—Sumatras have been parted with at the reduced rate of 15s. 50. Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been booked at \$24 1/2, and more shares are wanted. A. S. Watsons are weak at \$143, and Watkins are on offer at \$72. Electrics have changed ownership at \$13 1/2 for the old and \$7 1/2 for the new shares closing with further buyers at these figures. Dairy Farms have been dealt in at \$12. United Asbestos (Ordinary) are asked for at \$4 1/2 after sales at this price. Shanghai Waterworks are in demand at 15s. 425. Langkats have further advanced to 15s. 315 at which rate business has been transacted.

## TODAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Cotton.—A very good demand for this commodity had the effect of strengthening market, and prices show some improvement. Sales are reported of about 750 packages from \$24 1/2 to 25 1/2 per picul. Unsold stock is about 1,500 bales.

Yarn.—A good demand with advancing prices is the principle feature of the past fortnight. Bombay market is much firmer and prices there are still much in excess of those ruling here. A good business, say of about 11,500 bales, an advance of \$1 to \$3, is to be recorded. The unsold stock is estimated at about 18,000 bales. Local mill's yarns about 1,100 bales of Nos. 10s and 12s were sold at \$104 and \$106 1/2 respectively. Japanese Yarn ruled firm, and sales of about 1,000 bales. Nos. 10s at \$126 and No. 20s at \$133 are reported in the market.

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Malwa Opium.—Ruled very firm and prices have advanced \$20 per picul. Sales of new about 20 chests at \$950 to \$980; old about 40 chests at \$1,000 to \$1,070; and oldest about 50 chests at \$1,120 to \$1,130, are reported. The unsold stock is estimated at about 843 chests.

Bengal Opium.—Prices have further advanced and sales of Patna New about 1,000 chests at \$1,035 to \$1,085. Old about 232 chests at \$1,030 to \$1,080. Benares new about 186 chests at \$1,040 to \$1,075, old about 50 chests at \$1,030 to \$1,080 are reported. The unsold stock is estimated at about 1,725 chests.

Persian Opium.—Cheap prices induced business and sales of about 127 chests at \$700 to \$785 are reported. The stock is about 3,100 chests.

## MISCELLANEOUS QUOTATIONS.

Ivory	...	\$250 to \$675
Senna	...	2 " 4
Camphor	...	110 " 130
Vitriol	...	20 " "
Cassia	...	15 " 22
Saltpetre	...	11 " 12
Cloves	...	12 " 29
Borax	...	19 " 20
Vermilion	...	97 " "

## YARN MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Cawajee, Pallanjee & Co., in their fortnightly report of 3rd inst., state:—Since the issue of our last circular dated the 19th ultimo, reports of a strong and daily advancing market in Bombay, owing to high price of cotton, have had the effect of greatly strengthening holders, who have practically withdrawn stocks from the market and are still asking for an advance in prices for a few bales of the best spinning remaining in stock. Dealers are responding freely to the enhanced cost and an improvement of from fifty cents to two dollars per bale has been established. Owing to firmness of holders and the subsequent scarcity of suitable threads of No. 20s, prices of such qualities have advanced from \$1 1/2 to \$2 1/2 per bale for spot cargo only, other threads of this count moving at our printed quotations. A good business is reported in No. 16s at an advance of one dollar per bale on last mail's prices. No. 12s are in good demand and prices show an improvement of from one to two dollars per bale. No. 10s move freely at quotations, and in many chops prices show an improvement of fifty cents to dollar and a half per bale. Nos. 6s and 8s are not much inquired for. The market closes steady. Sales during the past fortnight consist of about 25 bales of No. 6s—5,300 bales of No. 10s—1,675 bales of No. 12s—950 bales of No. 16s—and 3,500 bales of No. 20s—in all about 11,500 bales. Arrivals per steamers *Pekin*, *Aratun*, *Apar*, *Kinsui Maru*, *Laitang*, *Alazagon*, and *Coromandel* about 13,500 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern ports about 5,000 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at about 16,500 bales.

Local Productions.—Sales of about 700 bales of No. 10s at \$104, and about 400 bales of No. 12s at \$106 1/2 per bale are reported in the market.

Japanese Yarn.—About 350 bales of No. 16s at \$126, and about 750 bales of No. 20s at \$131 to \$133 changed hands.

Exchange.—We quote to-day on India at Rs. 125 1/2 London at sh. 1/8 1/2 1/6d.

## FREIGHT MARKET.

There have been several settlements during the week, including an American sailing vessel of 3,347 tons effected in New York on private terms. She was booked to sail from Shanghai and Hongkong to Baltimore and New York. Coal freights from Moji to Singapore have been effected at \$2.25 per ton; to Chefoo Yen 1.70; to Swatow \$2.25. One German steamer, of 1,252 tons, has been chartered to load Karatu to Manila at \$3.50 per ton. Newchwang to Amoy has fetched 25 cents per picul and Hongkong to same destination \$2.60 per ton. Newchwang to Canton three steamers have been settled at 22 cents per picul (16,000 piculs e.ch). Saigon to Hilo 22 cents per picul, to one port Philippines 26 cents, and to Hongkong 13 1/2 cents per picul.

## TODAY'S EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer	1/8 1/16
" Bank Bills, on demand	1/8 1/16
" Credits, 4 months' sight	1/8 7/16
" D'ments 4 months' sight	1/8 9/16
ON BERLIN, (demand)	1/8 1/16
ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand	1/8 1/16
" Credits, 4 months' sight	1/8 7/16
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand	40 1/2
" Credits, 30 days' sight	40 1/2
ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer	125 1/2
" On demand	125 1/2
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer	71 1/2
" Private 30 days' sight	71 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T.	81 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	\$12 04
Gold Leaf 100 four, per tael	67 1/2
Silver	24 7/16

## OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Yester day's quotations are as follows:—	Per chest
MALWA NEW	970/1,000
" LAST YEAR	1,020/1,060
" OLDEST	1,110/1,150
PATNA NEW	1,077 1/2
" OLD	1,085
BENARES NEW	1,077 1/2
" OLD	1,085
PERSIAN (PAPER)	780

## TODAY'S Advertisements.

## WANTED.

HOUSE or THREE ROOMS—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

Apply "OMRAH," C/o This Office.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. [788c]

ASK FOR ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Ginnell

ASK FOR ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Ginnell

ASK FOR ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Ginnell

## Today's Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

PROGRAMME OF A GYMKHANA to be held at the HAPPY VALLEY and RACE COURSE on SATURDAY, the 1st AUGUST, commencing at 4 P.M. (weather permitting). No post entries will be accepted in any event. Entrance Fee for events \$1.00 each for 1, 4 and 6; and \$5.00 for all events.

1. CHINA PONY RACE, weight for inches as per scale, 7 lbs. allowance for Jockeys who have not won more than two flat races in China. Distance 1/2 miles.

2. POLE, BALL AND BUCKET RACE. Competitors to start mounted, gallop past a pole, take off with one hand the ball placed on the top, throw the ball into the bucket placed further up the course and so on for 2 more poles and buckets. Points for pace.

3. TENT PEGGING BY TEAMS OF THREE. Entries to be by Teams. Points: 2 for a carry, 1 for a touch, 1 for style and pace.

Each team allowed three runs.

4. WALKER RACE—Handicap. Distance 1/2 mile.

5. BOW AND ARROW RACE. A Target will be placed on the mid course, the rider must gallop up the grass course fix the arrow and the string of the bow while galloping and shoot at the Target while at a gallop. Points for pace.

6. CHINA PONY STEEPCHASE. Catch Weights. Over 10 stone 12 lbs. previous Winners 10 lbs. extra. 'Ben Wyvis' barred.



Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"DARDANUS"	On 6th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"MACHAON"	On 8th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"DIOMED"	On 16th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"HECTOR"	On 22nd July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"NESTOR"	On 29th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"TEUCER"	On 30th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.	"NINGCHOW"	On 8th August.
S.S. "DARDANUS" left Singapore 1st inst. and is due here 5th inst. p.m.		
S.S. "MACHAON" left Singapore 3rd inst. and is due here on 8th inst. p.m.		

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERP.	"ALCINOUS"	On 7th July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERP.	"PROMETHEUS"	On 22nd July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERP.	"PELEUS"	On 21st July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERP.	"STENTOR"	On 18th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERP.	"DARDANUS"	On 14th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERP.	"DIOMED"	On 20th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERP.	"NESTOR"	On 1st September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERP.	"MOYUNE"	On 15th September.
S.S. "ALCINOUS" left Shanghai 2nd inst. a.m. for Foochow and this.		
* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.		

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"MACHAON"	On 10th July.
	"NINGCHOW"	On 10th August.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI CHINKIANG SWATOW, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG and TIENTSIN.	"WUHU"	6th July.
KOBE SAMARANG and SOERABAYA.	"SHANSHI"	6th "
MANILA MANILA	"NAOZHANG"	6th "
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY IS- LAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYD- NEY and MELBOURNE.	"TAIYUAN"	7th "
	"SHANTUNG"	15th "
	"SUNGKIANG"	15th "
	"TAIYUAN"	27th "

\* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.  
\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
\* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.  
N.B.—RED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORT.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers  
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric  
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon carried.—All the most up-to-  
date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty	LOILO and CEBU	FRIDAY, 10th July, at 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 11th July, at 10 A.M.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 18th July, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, INLAND SEA OF  
JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	R. P. Craven	July 14, 1903.
"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	Aug. 14, "
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	W. E. Craven	Sept. 13, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Destinations.	Steamers	Captains	Sailing Dates.
FOR ANPING	"MAIDZURU MARU"	T. Saito	SUNDAY, 5th July.
FOR TAMSUI	"DAIGI MARU"	T. W. Groves	TUESDAY, 7th July.
FOR FOCHOW	"ANPING MARU"	J. Goto	FRIDAY, 10th July.
FOR TAMSUI	"DAIJIN MARU"	T. Ogata	SUNDAY, 12th July.

\* Via SWATOW and AMOY.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.  
All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.  
Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui and land all passengers and cargo.  
By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA's steamers from Shanghai.  
For Freight, Passage and further Information, apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1903.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

REDUCED SALOON PAS-  
SAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$20. RETURN, \$35.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric Light, First Class Accommodation. Unrivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903. [35e]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE Splendid New Steel Twin Screw Steamer  
"KWONG CHOW,"  
1,474 Tons, Captain Walker, leaves HONGKONG for CANTON at 8.30 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the following days leaving CANTON at 5 P.M. Unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Ship lighted throughout by Electricity.  
Passage Fare, \$4 Single Journey.  
Meals \$1 each.  
The Company's Wharf is West of the Hongkong Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1903. [322e]

FOR KOBE, NAGASAKI AND  
VLADIVOSTOK.  
Calling at GENSAN.  
THE Steamship  
"SAVOIA"  
Captain Deinat, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 6th July, at Noon.  
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First Class Passengers and carries a Doctor.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,  
Hongkong Office.  
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903. [742e]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.  
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship  
"GLENESK,"  
Captain Rafferty, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 9th July.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1903. [671e]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.  
FOR LONDON.  
THE Steamship  
"GLENARRY,"  
Captain Willy, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 14th July.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. [751e]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

MANILA LINE.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing Date.
ROHILLA MARU	E. P. Bishop	3,869	TUESDAY, 7th July, at 11 A.M.
ROSETTA MARU	N. Tate	3,876	SATURDAY, 11th July, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. K. NAKASHIMA, Manager. [771e]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.	1903.	About
"MACDUFF"	15th July.	25th July.
"SAINT BEDE"	25th July.	To follow.
"ORO"	To follow.	
"MOGUL"	To follow.	
"SATSUMA"	To follow.	

For Freight and further Information, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. [339d]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).  
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS).  
THE Company's Steamship  
"TRIESTE"  
Captain Macozzi, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 1st July.  
For Information as to Passage and Freight apply to  
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [637e]

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"VERONA"  
Captain H. N. Spieson, on or about SATURDAY, the 25th July.  
For Freight, etc., apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [761e]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"  
Captain SAMUEL BELL SMITH.  
DAILY Departure from Hongkong to Macao at 7.30 A.M., from Macao to Hongkong at 2 P.M. SUNDAY included.  
1st Class fare (including cabin and servant), \$3; return ticket, \$5.  
2nd Class, \$1.50; return ticket, \$2.50.  
3rd Class, \$1.  
Steering, \$0.50.  
Superior cabin accommodation.  
Wharf in Hongkong, opposite Central Market; at Macao, C. M. S. N. Company's Wharf.  
For Freight, etc., apply to—  
SAM WANG & CO., LD.,  
81, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1903. [697e]

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE Fast and Commodious Steamship  
"WING CHAI,"  
will leave her wharf, opposite Central Market, EVERY SUNDAY (during the Summer Months) at 8.30 A.M. returning at 8 P.M. or later.  
FARE.—Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner (either on Board or at Macao Hotel) \$5. A Matched for Sea Bathing is provided and Bathing Clothes, etc., provided at a reasonable rate.  
SAM WANG & CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [714e]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA  
THE Company's Steamship  
"LAISANG,"  
Captain M. Courtney, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 7th July, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [775e]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)  
THE Steamship  
"AUSTRALIAN,"  
Captain W. G. MacArthur, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon.  
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric-light.  
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.  
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. [785e]

Intimations.

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE,  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

EXCHANGE LINES, \$100 Per Annum.  
PRIVATE LINES, By Arrangement.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION.

N.B.—A special charge is made for lines of more than average length.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN STOCK.  
INCLUDING:—

BATTERIES,  
CHEMICALS,  
ELECTRIC BELLS,  
INSULATORS,  
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,  
SWITCHES,  
TELEPHONES,  
WIRE, &c., &c.,

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ELECTRIC BELL INSTALLATIONS.  
Erected and kept in order.

Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work.

Trained Mechanics sent to the spot to put up Installations if required.

NOTE ADDRESS:—2, ICE HOUSE ROAD,

For full Particulars, &c., &c., Apply to  
W. STUART HARRISON,  
A.M. INST. C.E.,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1903. [12v]

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!  
GRIMAULT'S  
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations, Hoarseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectorations, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.  
GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S  
Matico Capsules  
AND INJECTION

Renowned Poly-Island proscribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most efficacious remedy in the treatment of acute and chronic Rheumatism. These capsules, unlike other remedies, have no injurious effect on the stomach or bowels.  
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases.  
GRIMAULT & Co., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Boissac, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a powerful remedy, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectively suppressing the action of the prostate, which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of the most serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 is a powerful remedy for the blood, cures erysipelas, spots, blotches, pain and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gonorrhea, rheumatism, to employ merely, sarcoparia, &c., is the destruction of purificative system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 is a powerful remedy for the nervous system, cures all the distressing consequences of daily error, excess, residence in a malarious climate, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and druggists throughout the world. It is in England sold at 4s. In order, state which of the three numbers is required, and enclose above Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.  
Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,  
Hongkong, China and Manila. [744d]

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,  
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS:—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China  
Also widely circulated in Japan, Cochinchina, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.  
(per inch.)

One week	.....\$ 2.35
One month	.....7.25
Two months	.....13.00
Three "	.....20.00
Six "	.....37.50
Twelve "	.....73.00
No charge less than one dollar.	
Discount allowed on—	
3 Months Contracts	.....5 per cent.
6 "	.....10 "
12 "	.....25 "

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages  
\$1 each insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap at

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH  
OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.

1, Ice House Road,  
Hongkong.



WHOLESALE AGENTS IN HONGKONG FOR MESSRS. W. & A. GILBEY, LIMITED. THE PANTHEON, LONDON.				
<b>ALLSOPP'S</b> <b>LAGER BEER,</b> The Purest Manufactured. <hr/> \$19 per case of 6 doz. pts. or 4 doz. quarts. Also sold by the dozen. <i>Samples may be obtained at  our office.</i>	<b>JEFFREY'S STOUT.</b> Unequalled for this climate. \$17.50 per case of 7 doz. pts. <hr/> <b>AITKEN'S PALE ALE.</b> \$17.50 per case of 8 doz. pts. <i>A splendid table ale.</i> May be had by the dozen. <i>Samples on application  at our office.</i>	<b>SPECIALITY IN SHERRY.</b> <hr/> <b>MANZANILLA</b> 9 Years Old \$17.00 per case. <hr/> Other Sherries at lower prices.	<b>SPECIAL PORTS.</b> <hr/> <b>INVALID PORT</b> \$18.00 per case, Invaluable for the sick room and excellent for ordinary use. <hr/> <b>1884 PORT</b> for Connoisseurs \$22.00 per case. <hr/> Other Ports at lower prices.	<b>WHISKIES</b> SCOTCH. MACKINLAY'S ... .. \$11.00 STRATHMILL ... .. 14 50 LOCHNAGAR ... .. 16 50 Spey Royal ... .. 17 00 KING WILLIAM 4TH ... .. 28 75 <hr/> IRISH. The Viceroy Blend. \$10.50 per case. <hr/> AMERICAN. HOURBON ... .. \$14.00 per case. O. K. HOURBON ... 17.00 per case.
				<b>DRAUGHT ALES AND STOUT</b> <hr/> <b>ALLSOPP'S BURTON ALE</b> in hogsheads <b>JEFFREY'S EDINBURGH ALE</b> " " <b>AITKEN'S FALKIRK ALE</b> " "



High Class  
Gentlemen's  
Outfitters.

EVERYTHING  
UP TO DATE.  
28, Queen's Road.

**WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.,**



**28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG,**

**General Drapers, Dressmakers, Milliners, Hosiers,  
Haberdashers and General Outfitters.**

High Class  
Gentlemen's  
Outfitters.

FAMED FOR  
SHIRTS.  
28, Queen's Road.

**STYLISH DRESSMAKING.**

**COSTUMES MADE UP IN THE LATEST FASHIONS  
OF PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK.**

**EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTING AND  
GENERAL SUPERVISION.**

**EVERY KIND OF GARMENT MADE FOR  
LADIES AND CHILDREN.**

**WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.**

**HIGH CLASS DRAPERS.**

*34, Queen's Road Central,*

*Hongkong.*

July 3rd.

*R. G. HECKFORD,  
MANAGER.*



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

NEW SERIES No. 4284.

日十初月五閏年九十二緒光

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

六拜禮

號四月七英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

### NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Lee Ho Yick Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address. Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
WEEKLY—\$12 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 13th of June, 1903, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Hongkong, by the Rev. L. Le Cornet S.J., EUGENIO POSSIDONIO NAVIER to PERPETUA FELICITA COLLACO, eldest daughter of Alexandre J. Collaco.

On the 22nd June, at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Singapore, ALEXANDER HAMILTON ACHESON, B.L.S.N.C., to ANNIE MARGARET, widow of the late W. J. HAMBLEY, of the Oregum Gold Mine, South India, and elder daughter of J. E. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., C.E., Madras P.W.D. (retd.).

### DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 25th June, 1903, MARIAN PAUL, the beloved wife of Captain A. E. KNIGHTS, aged 63 years and 6 months.

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Russian Naval Review at Port Arthur.  
British North Borneo Rubber.  
The Straits Currency.  
The Colombo Wet Dock.  
Hongkong in Parliament.  
Mr. Chamberlain's Health.  
Chinese Lab ur.  
P. & O. Co.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. (Limited).  
The Trans-Siberian Railway.  
The Silver Question.  
The Eastern Mail.  
Trade within the Empire.  
New Steamers.  
U. S. Currency Commission.  
Local and General.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

### TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

(30th June.)

All friends of the Chinese, whether of the official or commercial class, and there must be many in the Colony, must have read with considerable satisfaction the report presented by Dr. J. C. Thomson, M.A., Inspecting Medical Officer of the Tung Wa Hospital, upon the working of that institution for last year. The picture of filth, misery, and neglect which one did not expect to find even in China, that met the eye of those who were called upon to visit the original institution "on whose dead ashes" a former chairman had said, "the present hospital had risen phoenix-like," has now given way to reforms upon modern lines of Western medical science and hygiene which is impressed upon one in a perusal of Dr. Thomson's report. When the disgraceful state of affairs and gross abuses were disclosed after the early inspections of the Chinese "dead house," the better class of Chinese were much ashamed of the very public exposure in connection therewith and the opportunity was availed of for reviving a plan, which had been mooted before, for the establishment of a Chinese hospital "to meet certain Chinese wants and prejudices which were not provided for by the Civil Hospital." The Tung Wa furnished such an institution and in its incorporation it was provided by law that it was open to Euro-

pean surveillance but under Chinese management and direction, so that there may be no such reluctance to go there in the minds of the natives as that which generally prevents their voluntary going to the Civil Hospital. In the course of the inquiry conducted by the special Commission in 1896, considerable doubt existed whether it would not have been advisable to abolish the Tung Wa altogether. The present Principal Civil Medical Officer (then Superintendent of the Civil Hospital) expressed his opposition to the views of the late Dr. Ayres who was in favour of the retention of the hospital. The senior medical officer held that "it is a benefit so long as we can supervise the people who come in; many cases of plague, typhoid fever and small pox have been verified there, and removed and segregated for proper treatment." Its utility for such a purpose was demonstrated last year; for we read in the report under review that "the Tung Wa Hospital was again used during the plague epidemic as a convenient centre for the diagnosis and observation of the disease. It was not found necessary to open a plague branch of the hospital during 1902. During the cholera epidemic, two large airy wards were set apart for the treatment of the disease." The preponderance of evidence given by the witnesses examined weighed with the Commission who recommended that the Tung Wa be retained. As they did so, they were not unmindful of the fact that the scope of the institution's usefulness might be considerably enlarged if certain improvements were effected as regards its staff, structural arrangements, and sanitary maintenance. The nature of their recommendation was categorically stated, and stage by stage were the improvements introduced until they have now attained to that degree of comparative perfection and efficiency for which all concerned with the institution, whether as professional advisers or in their character of administrators, deserve the thanks of the Government and the community to whom the Tung Wa supplies a unique institution for the special needs of the large native population of the Island and the mainland. We were among those who contributed to the agitation for the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry by Sir Wm. Robinson, and accordingly share in the gratification that must be felt in the marked tendency to improvement in the work, "which cannot be expressed in figures," of an institution that erstwhile served as the target of public criticism and violent raillery. Mr. Thomson writes:—

"By a recent resolution of the directors, all cases of infectious disease go under European methods of treatment, and are hence more under the control of the inspecting medical officer; the violent jealousy which existed against the introduction of European methods, especially among the native doctors, has to a large extent subsided and they are frequently ready to be advised by the European-trained house-surgeon, who thus influences the treatment of many cases of fracture, dislocation, abscess, &c., which remain nominally under Chinese treatment; and many matters pertaining to the regular changing of bedding, clothing &c., formerly secured only by continuous effort and watchfulness, have now become routine practice." And the inspecting officer's high appreciation of the large service rendered by the late Dr. Chung to the Tung Wa Hospital will be readily and graciously endorsed by the public. The late house-surgeon's services, as we wrote at the time of his death, were, however, but very poorly and extremely inadequately recognised by Government. A man who by his kindness, courtesy, tact, and professional skill combined to enable him to effect the very great improvements that were made during his tenure of office, and for which the credit is practically entirely due to him, certainly ought to have deserved more than the small measure of recognition the Government has shown—a Government which, by the way, is becoming proverbially parsimonious in its treatment of native-born public servants whose value should be measured not by their birth but by the extent of their worth.

### THE COTTON INDUSTRY IN TONKIN.

(1st July.)

Ninety per cent. of the natives of Tonkin are agriculturists and, in common with the majority of oriental peasants, have at their disposal considerable periods of leisure between harvests, during which they manufacture and dye their own cotton cloths. Each village or commune possesses one or more hand looms, in the use of which the Tonkiners are skilled from childhood. Little or no cotton was formerly grown in the colony, the native weavers depending almost

entirely on imported yarns, which came from Annam and the Laos provinces. In 1873 some of the Chinese merchants in Hongkong, who were buyers of Tonkin rice succeeded in introducing Indian yarns into the colony. Their success was immediate and very soon the natives would buy no others and the quantities imported increased steadily. In 1893, 5,000 T. of Indian yarn were sold in the colony. In the following year, the first mill was started in Tonkin, and it may be safely stated that the present prosperity of this local industry is largely due to the encouragement and material aid it received from M. de Lanessan, then Governor-General of the Protectorate. It was in Hanoi, the capital, that the first attempt was made in 1894, and a subsidy was granted to the manufacturers, which took the form of a royalty on each bundle of yarn produced during the first year. This enterprise was, and is still, in the hands of a well known local firm. In 1900, a second mill, almost double the size of the first, commenced work in Haiphong, the seaport of the colony, and another of equal importance was inaugurated at Nandinh in May, 1902. The two last mentioned are the property of limited companies, founded with French capital, whose headquarters are in Paris. All the machinery of these three mills is of English manufacture, with the exception of the engines in Nandinh, and was erected and started by English fitters. The following figures indicate the relative importance of each:—

Nandinh.....20,736 ring spindles. 750 I.H.P. 800 mill-hands.  
Haiphong.....20,000 ring spindles. 750 I.H.P. 600 mill-hands.  
Hanoi.....10,368 ring spindles. 400 I.H.P. 400 mill-hands.  
There is a total of 51,104 spindles in the colony, with a yearly output of about 2,500 T. of yarn. The mill-hands draw, on an average, 15 cents for a thirteen hours day. In Haiphong the natives are paid by piece work, and it is extremely gratifying to note that this mill, which is the only one under English management, produces more than half of the total output of the colony. The gentleman directing this enterprise is a native of Oldham and it will most likely be of interest to his fellow-townsmen to learn that, in recognition of his services, the French Colonial Government has lately created him a knight of the Order of Dragon of Annam. The "counts" spun are chiefly 20s, though a small quantity of 10s. is also produced. It is computed that from six to seven thousand tons of yarn are consumed yearly by the inhabitants of French Indo-China—i.e., Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchina—there is, therefore, still room for further enterprise, and Saigon, Hue or Haiphong would seem to be the most favourable centres for future operations of this kind. The majority of raw material used is of Indian origin, which is admitted duty-free and reaches the colony from Hongkong, at which port it is transhipped. The cultivation of cotton in Tonkin, Annam and the Laos provinces is gradually reviving now that native growers find the local spinners ready buyers: Ten per cent. of the raw material used by the Haiphong mill in 1902 was of local production. Good reports are given of the same although some difficulty is experienced with the natives who will insist on picking the crops too soon. The fibre is somewhat short, but it is very much whiter than that of the Indian plant. The Tonkin mills are making great efforts to capture a share in the big trade with Yunnan. In 1900, 6,000 T. of foreign yarn passed through the colony by the Red River route into that Chinese province, but in 1902 this fell to 5,500 T., the quantity supplied by the spinners in the French Protectorate is represented by the difference between these two figures. A transit duty is levied on foreign yarns, of 5 francs per 100 kilos on Nos. 20s. and 4 francs per 100 kilos on Nos. 10s. These are the counts most in demand in Yunnan. There is no duty on the Tonkin products, so that local spinners are able to compete under advantageous conditions, and it may safely be prophesied that in the near future, owing to the erection of new mills and an increased output, the local manufacturers will eventually capture the lion's share of the Yunnan trade. It may be of interest to note that there is nothing to impede British capitalists from undertaking similar enterprises in the colony, the laws being the same for all, and of obtaining a share in both the export and local trade.

The O. & O. steamer *Coffin* of her trip across from San Francisco and Honolulu, called at Midway Island on June 13, to leave mails for naval staff and men engaged at the cable station. On arrival at Midway her commander had to warn off a Japanese schooner whose crew had been devastating the bird colony on the island, these men killing ruthlessly and recklessly every feathered thing they could reach.

### ELEGRAMS.

#### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

Optim for China.  
(From our own Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, 2nd July.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer left Bombay yesterday evening with about 785 chests of Malwa opium. The prices of superior drug are as follows:—

New	Rs. 1,180
Old	1,320
Oldest	1,430

The market is strong.

CALCUTTA, 1st July.

The seventh sale of opium realized—  
2,000 chests Patna at Rs. 1,301  
2,000 " " " 1,290

### THE PLAGUE.

It will be generally noted with considerable satisfaction that only a single case (fatal) of plague was reported during the twenty-four hours ended at noon yesterday making, according to the official return, 1,297 since January 1st.

### SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday in the Board Room. Present: The President (Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.O.), Mr. C. McI. Messer, (Acting Registrar General), Capt. Lyons, (Acting Registrar), Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Col. Webb, R.S.M.C., Mr. Ahmet Rumjahn, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Dr. Pearce, Acting M.O.H., and Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Secretary.

The following report was laid on the table:—  
Report of the Select Committee, consisting of the President, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appointed to consider the questions raised by Mr. Pollock's motion of the 4th June, 1903, and the replies of the Acting Medical Officer of Health thereto.

The Committee decided to submit the following suggestions to the Board at its next meeting:—  
1. That the floor occupied by a plague-infected person be cleaned and disinfected by the officers of the Board, but that the remainder of the house, (provided that the ceilings, stair-linings, and other structures which may harbour rats have been already removed, be allowed to be cleaned by the inmates under the direction of the Board's officers. In cases, however, where such officers find it necessary to remove ceiling, etc., such officers shall provide for the cleansing which is thereby made necessary.

2. That the lime-washing of an infected house in consequence of a case of plague occurring in it be discontinued; but that the regulations as to the half-yearly lime-washing continue in force as at present in accordance with section 5 of the bye laws relating to domestic cleanliness and ventilation.

3. That the inmates of an infected floor be permitted to wear clean clothing obtained from another floor of the same house or from another house which is not infected, such clean clothing to be worn in place of that provided by the Government.

4. That only the inmates of an infected floor be detained by the Police. The question was raised as to whether District Watchmen might be detailed instead of Police for this duty.

5. It was suggested by the unofficial members of the Committee that when a case of plague is reported voluntarily, the detention of the inmates of the infected floor might be dispensed with.

6. That the number of Observation Blocks be increased so as to provide for the storage of furniture and effects as well as for housing temporarily the persons from the infected floor.

(Sd.) J. M. ATKINSON, President.  
FUNG WA CHUN,  
H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.,  
LAU CHU PAK,  
W. W. PE RSE.

To the Secretary.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1903.  
[PETITION]  
Honourable, 23rd June, 1903.  
To the Members of the  
Sanitary Board Hon. Hong.  
Sir,—We respectfully beg to lay before you the grievance of our Chinese community in the hope that you will kindly place it before the proper authorities and have it relieved as soon as possible, that we, the Chinese citizens, may be able to live quietly and comfortably in this Colony to pursue their various vocations and that we may cheerfully co-operate in carrying out any sanitary measures to mutual satisfaction.

will inflict on them as little hardship as possible, and that no measures would be successful unless they are carried out in a manner that will induce them to come forward cheerfully and voluntarily to have their houses cleaned and disinfected even when no plague cases actually occur in their houses.

We beg to submit the following suggestions:—  
(1) All the cloths and beddings in actual use by the infected person to be destroyed and compensated for.

(2) All the cloths which are lying about uncovered and belonging to the infected person to be removed to the disinfecting station.

(3) All the cloths and beddings belonging to the inmates of the same floor which are lying about uncovered to be disinfected.

(4) All the cloths and beddings contained in boxes or wardrobes on the same floor should not be interfered with.

(5) All the inmates of the same floor should not be compelled to wear the Government clothes but be allowed to wear their own clothes taken out from their boxes or wardrobes.

(6) Only the floor where the plague case occurs should be cleaned and disinfected, but the cleansing and disinfection should be carried out in the presence of the occupiers; all the remaining floors should not be disinfected but the occupiers thereof should be given every facility, if they should so desire, to cleanse and disinfect their rooms themselves.

(7) When a case is reported, the person whether alive or dead, should be examined at once by a medical man and should not be removed unless it is sure that he or she is suffering from plague.

(8) When a case is reported no constable should be posted at the door of the house because, if these suggestions be adopted, we are sure that no one will try to evade the law.

(9) All infected persons whether alive or dead should be allowed to leave the Colony, the Tung Wa Hospital to provide conveying expenses for the poor.

(10) Only three or four coolies of the cleansing gang to be admitted into the floor where disinfection is to be carried out; but if the inmates should have a greater number, let them have it.

(11) The infected persons should be allowed to remain in their own houses for treatment under such precautions as the Medical Officer of Health thinks fit.

(12) Separate apartments to be provided for every poor infected person in the hospital free of charge.

(13) Sufficient number of first and second class separate apartments should be provided for the better class at reasonable charges.

(14) The relatives to be allowed to see the infected persons in the hospital at any time under such precaution as the Medical Officer of Health thinks fit.

And we are sure that if the above suggestions be adopted, the dumping practice will be rapidly minimized and that as soon as the modified measures are made known to every member of our Chinese community, it will certainly cease entirely.—We are, etc.,

(Sd.) LUM CHING,  
and chopped with the  
chops of seventeen  
different Chinese hongs.

The President—You will observe in this report that the first suggestion is that a floor occupied by a plague-infected person be cleaned and disinfected by the officers of the Board, and that the remainder of the house, provided that the ceilings, stair-linings and other similar structures which might harbour rats be removed, might be allowed to be cleaned by the inmates under the direction of the officers of the Board. The reason for this is that the ceilings, stair-linings and similar structures undoubtedly harbour rats and their removal would prevent the formation of rat-runs in the houses. If the Chinese thoroughly understood this it would be to their advantage to remove those ceilings and stair-linings and such structures, for if they did—provided the Government approved of this suggestion—the rest of the house, with the exception of the floor on which the plague patient is, would not be cleaned by the Board's officers but might be cleaned by the inmates. I draw attention to this fact to show clearly to the Chinese that it would be to their advantage to remove these ceilings, stair-linings and other structures in houses all over the Colony.

Colonel Webb proposed that the recommendations of the Committee be adopted and that a copy be circulated for the information of members.

Captain Lyons seconded.

Mr. Rumjahn—I am of opinion that the recommendations of the sub-committee do not give a sufficient inducement to the Chinese to cease from dumping bodies. What they most strongly object to is the cleaning by the Board's coolies. Why should not the tenants under the supervision of the Board's officers, who should the tenants or their servants not do the same or better? There is another most serious objection and that is the police detention of the inmates of the floor on which a case occurs. I do not see any benefit deriving from such a step. The incubation period of plague ranges from a few hours to about 16 days. The President—The usual incubation period is from two to seven days.

Mr. Rumjahn—In the report and treatise on plague Dr. Thomson, the special plague officer under the Bombay Government, says it is 16 days.

The President—Sixteen days is quite exceptional. Mr. Rumjahn—Many cases have been found to be over 16 days. Here we have no regular system of segregation of contacts. If these unfortunate people are confined compulsorily in an insanitary floor with a plague patient or a plague corpse for over 24 hours I think it is a disgrace to the Colony and a very great discredit to the Board. Instead of having three large blocks of observation houses situated far apart from each other, we should have four or five houses in each health district into which cases occur under the supervision of the Board, and to be buried either locally or in the Native place of the deceased by their friends. If my suggestions are adopted, I dare say the dumping of cases of plague will be a thing of the past or at least will be greatly minimised and a saving of thousands upon thousands of dollars will be effected annually. Why should we continue to enforce measures opposed by the populace, detrimental to our welfare and pro-

perity, and proved to be fruitless by all our past experience? The motion was carried, Mr. Rumjahn dissenting.

### PROSECUTIONS.

The President, pursuant to notice, moved:—  
That the Board, under the provisions of section 30 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, depute Inspector Frederick Fisher to institute summary proceedings before a Magistrate against any person contravening any of the Bye-laws duly made under section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, when so directed in writing by the Acting Medical Officer of Health.

That the Board, under the provisions of section 256 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, depute Inspector Frederick Fisher to institute summary proceedings before a Magistrate for the recovery of any penalty imposed by Part II of the said Ordinance contrary to Bye-laws made thereunder, when so directed in writing by the Acting Medical Officer of Health.

Col. Webb seconded.

Agreed.

### HEALTH REPORTS.

Mr. Pollock, pursuant to notice, moved:—  
That a copy of the President's report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Colony of Hongkong for the year 1902 be sent to every member of the Sanitary Board.

He said, his reason for doing so was that the report contained some valuable information upon the plague statistics and upon the health of the Colony generally.

Mr. Hewett seconded.

Carried.

Mr. Pollock also moved:—  
That a copy of the President's report and of the reports and tables annexed thereto, which are contained in Government Notification No. 393 of 1903, be sent to every member of the Sanitary Board.

He observed that his reasons for the motion were the same as those for making the last proposition.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun seconded.

Carried.

### THE BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

Mr. Pollock then moved:—  
That the memorandum of the Acting Medical Officer of Health on the construction of certain provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, which was read at the recent meeting of property owners, be handed to the Press for publication. He said:—I understand, sir, that an intimation has been only this day received from the Government to the effect that they do not propose as a Government matter to have this report of the Acting M.O.H. printed by the Government. I think, sir, that everybody at this table must agree with me that such a valuable memorandum should not be lost, but that it should become public property; and as the Government have declined to have the document printed as an act of Government, the only feasible way, I see of making it known to the public is through the columns of the Press.

Mr. Hewett seconded.

Agreed.

The President—The letter received to-day from the Colonial Secretary in reply to the letter of 24th ulto, is as follows:—"In reply to your letter of 24th ulto, I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Sanitary Board that the Government declines to publish Dr. Pearce's memorandum which involves assumptions as to the effect of the law that may or may not be correct, and which can only be decided by a case decided in the law Courts. This decision can readily be obtained in the usual manner. I am to add that the memorandum referred to has already been before the Board for further consideration if so desired." As I stated at the meeting on the 21st May last the Press was at liberty to print the report. It was laid on the table, but I understand as a confidential meeting was held afterwards they did not take it that they could take the report away. As they had asked for Dr. Pearce's report it will be given to the Press to print it.

### DR. PEARCE'S MEMORANDUM.

The following is the memorandum:—  
In order to get some idea as to the effect of the new law regulating overcrowding, I have measured, viz. the first floor of No. 26, Aberdeen Street. The area of this floor is 730 sq. ft. and its cubic contents 9,127 cubic feet. Its height is therefore about 12½ feet. At this present time there are in this floor only two windows opening into the external air, namely, the two looking from the front of the floor into the street. Each of these windows has a glazed area of only 108 sq. ft. To keep within the terms of the new law therefore anyone desirous of subdividing this floor could apparently do so by building a cubicle or room around each of these two windows. Each cubicle could only be of 105 sq. ft. and would hold therefore 3 persons. The total number of persons then allowed to inhabit the floor would be six, as the remainder of the floor having no window into the external air would not be habitable. If it be decided under the proviso to Section 154 that the yard to this house count as external air, the floor will be apparently permissible to build another cubicle of 120 sq. ft. around this window which will also hold 3 persons, bringing the total number of lawful occupants of the floor up to 9 persons. A glance at the plan of this house will show that the rent \$4 pr. mensem, is made up by the small payments of several independent families. If the cubicles are done away with, and only three rooms as mentioned above are allowed on this floor, the rent of the whole floor will still have to be paid, but the burden will be divided between 9 people instead of the 14 people who could occupy the floor under the old Ordinance. It will further be noticed that these cubicles are in reality family houses and their size and price per month are determined by the earnings of the husband or chief wage-earner of the family. If, as is not unreasonable, we allow in the time persons who could occupy the floor under the scheme shown above (three husbands, three wives and six small (under 10) children, we shall see that the burden of payment will rest on a small number of individuals. Now if the owner of this house increases the glazed area of the front windows to the full extent, viz. 284 sq. ft., we see that then much larger cubicles could be built, namely, two of 284 sq. ft. each of which would accommodate 8 people or one large cubicle of 570 sq. ft. which would accommodate 17 people. We should then have practically the whole floor subdivided into a large front cubicle for 17 persons; a small cubicle in rear with window into the yard for three persons and a windowless remainder



which would do for a lobby or landing at the top of the stairs and which could not be legally inhabited. If this lobby be allowed by amending the definition of room, which I refer to later on, this arrangement would however enable the floor to be occupied legally by 20 persons. As the cubic contents of the floor is 9.17 cubic ft., under the old law 22 persons could occupy it, and thus we see that there would only be a displacement of two persons through the enforcing of the new law, provided that the landlord increased the glazed area of the front windows to the maximum extent possible. This conclusion is quite in accordance with the remarks of Dr. Clark in his minute of 27/10/03. C.S.O. 1473/1903, but there still remains an important point to be considered, which has apparently been overlooked. Given one large and legal subdivision in the front of the floor, who is to occupy it? Will 17 men or adults. A glance at the plan of this floor will show that no one wants and no one can fit for a cubicle or room big enough to hold 7 men or even 8 (in case we had 2 half-sized cubicles instead of our one large one). Three or four people at most live in one of the present cubicles in this floor, and it is quite obvious that privacy is necessary for each small family. With our large cubicles therefore we are as far off as ever from providing suitable accommodation for the poor man's family. It remains to be seen what will happen when the new law is put in force. Will the poor man sacrifice privacy, and will 3 to 5 families live in one common room with no subdivisions for decency's sake, or will one man be satisfied to pay a comparatively large rent for more room than he wants, while those displaced seek to do the same thing in other parts of the City? There is yet another point to be considered in reference to the erecting of cubicles as suggested by Dr. Clark in his minute of 27/10/03. In C. S. O. 1473/1903 referred to it is stated that a large cubicle could be built around the window looking from a room into the yard at the rear. Now some houses have such a window where the yard is situated between the main room and the kitchen, and also in cases where half the original kitchen has been cut away to form a yard. Other houses have a line or open space in rear, but the kitchen comes between the living room and the open space in rear. Obviously in such houses as these no cubicle could be erected at the rear end of the living room, and if the window area into the street front is one-tenth of the floor area and a cubicle were built to enclose this window area the remainder of the room would be windowless and therefore not only uninhabitable but quite illegal, as section 154 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 says that no room can be erected or maintained in any storey of a domestic building unless such room have a window equal to one-tenth of the floor area opening into the exterior air. Again a room is defined by definition 51 as any subdivision of any storey of a domestic building other than a drying-room, store-room or pantry. If this definition were amended so as to except also any passage, lobby or landing the difficulty mentioned above would be not over. But if this amendment be not made it is obvious that no partition whatever can be erected in any floor unless the subdivisions which are created by such a partition are each lit by a window or windows to the extent of one-tenth of the floor area of such subdivision. If we take as an example again the first floor of 21, Aberdeen Street and allow the yard to be counted as external air under proviso to Section 154, and then have a partition built about the rear window we see that we at once divide the floor into two parts—a small room at the rear with a window one-tenth of its floor area opening into the exterior air (yard) and a larger remainder with windows opening into the street not equal to one-tenth of the remaining floor area. Such larger remainder is therefore illegal. In other words to partition can be built on this floor which would result in having two legally habitable subdivisions. If the amendment I suggest above to the definition of a room be made we could then divide this floor into four legal subdivisions, namely, two cubicles or rooms in rear, each with an area of 28.5 sq. ft. and with window area, one cubicle or room in rear with window area into the yard (if accepted as external air) and windowless lobby or passage which have no window from the living room into their open space in the rear and to those houses which have yards too small to be recommended for exemption under the proviso to Section 154, if the windows looking into the main room from the front street were equal in area to one-tenth of the floor area of the room we could build a partition around the front window, or two partitions forming two rooms if there were two windows in front, leaving a small windowless lobby not to be inhabited. The smaller the subdivisions appear with sufficient window area the larger would be the windowless remainder, and consequently proportionately higher would be the rent to be paid for the habitable portion of the floor. If the windowless remainder be reduced to a minimum the larger would be the habitable vision become until it will become so large to command a rent not within the means of a poor man's family, and as it cannot be subdivided it will only be fit to be used as a common lodging-house is used, that is by a number of men who are content to live together in a large room without any subdivisions for privacy, attach returns from the inspectors showing a number of vacant floors they have found in their districts. The figures show that these rents are approximately house 25,000 persons. One remark in reference to the cubicle question shows we are not concerned so much with the question of the common lodging-houses, but with the very different problem of being able to provide for the wants of the millions of the poorer classes and of those who wish to live with a certain amount of privacy and decency's sake.

**DUMPING OF PLAGUE BODIES.**  
The correspondence relative to the percentage of dead bodies, dead of plague, found dumped, was tabled. It reads:—  
Minute by Colonial Secretary to Secretary, Sanitary Board.  
Note from the M. O. H. Memo, laid on the table at the Sanitary Board meeting that the percentage of dead bodies, dead of plague, dumped outside houses in 1901, was only 38, or the lowest on record.  
That is the year the 100 soldiers were employed to stop dumping for about a month in the plague season—first week in May to first week in July. Is the low percentage of dumped bodies attributable to any other cause?  
Memo by Dr. Pearce, dated 20th ult.  
very much regret that in endeavouring to supply quickly an answer to the question of Pollock lately asked at a Board meeting the subject of the percentages of dumped bodies, I did not give the figures correctly. I beg to submit herewith a revised report on the figures.  
1898—cases 1,314.  
found in streets or hillside 304.  
percentage—23.1.  
1899—cases 1,462.  
found in streets or hillside 354.  
percentage—24.2.  
1900—cases 1,085.  
found in streets or hillside 330.  
percentage—30.4.

**PLAGUE AT AMOY.**  
The following report of plague at Amoy was laid on the table:—  
H. M. Consulate, Amoy, June 9th, 1903.  
Sir—I have the honour to report that the epidemic of plague here appears to have reached its maximum and now shows a tendency to decrease, the average number of cases reported during the last few days showing a slight reduction.—I have, etc.,  
P. F. HAUSER, Consul.  
The Honourable The Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.  
Mr. Pollock minute.—The plague at Amoy seems to have begun to decrease about the same time as it did here.

**CUBICLES.**  
The President.—Before we proceed to the orders of the day, I wish to take this opportunity of informing the Board as to what has been done with reference to enforcing the provisions of the new Building Bill with regard to cubicles, first book in No. 1 Health District. A survey of No. 5 North District is being taken and the result as shown in the first book of houses dealt with is as follows: Number of houses 42; floors, 147; illegal cubicles, 242. Under the old Ordinance 2,334 occupants would have been allowed; under the new Ordinance the number would be 1,407; so that 833 people would be displaced from these 42 houses. Notices that the cubicles were illegal were served on 30th June, and if it is found that the cubicles have not been removed further action will then be taken under the Ordinance.  
A night visit was paid yesterday to 20 of the houses and out of 55 floors six were found to be overcrowded, that gives a percentage of 10.9. At this time of year the Chinese do not sleep to great extent indoors; many sleep on the roof or in the streets; therefore the percentage was not quite accurate. If a visit was paid in the winter months I think you would find the overcrowding much more.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun.—May I ask on whom the notices were served?  
The President.—On the owners.  
Mr. Fung Wa Chun.—Is that the law?  
The President.—Yes.  
Mr. Fung Wa Chun.—I think we ought to serve them on the tenants who put up the cubicles. The landlord is not expected to go into a tenant's house; besides he is not at liberty to do so. If tenants choose to put up illegal cubicles there is no means for the landlord to find out.  
The President pointed out that the Ordinance provided that the notices should be served on the owners.  
Mr. Rumjahn said the landlord had no power over the tenants. His experience was that the tenants strongly objected to the removal of the cubicles by the landlords and the latter could not do anything. The most expeditious way

would be to send the Board's officers to remove them.  
The President.—The procedure to be taken is laid down in the Ordinance.  
**CRIMINAL SESSIONS.**  
The last case down for hearing at the June Criminal Sessions was commenced on Monday before the Chief Justice, Sir W. M. Goodman, when Lau Mui was charged under two indictments for procuring a person to give false evidence before the New Territories Land Court on the 11th November, 1902, in connection with a land claim at Kowloon Tong.  
The Attorney General, Sir H. S. Berkeley, (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor) prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., (instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, defended.)  
The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was sworn: Messrs. F. E. Shuster (foreman), A. McCall, W. C. D. Turner, W. H. Pucell, A. Beathe, C. Koenig and G. Brusse.  
The case was ultimately adjourned until Tuesday, and after another full day's hearing it was again adjourned.  
On Wednesday morning his Lordship commenced the summing up. At 11.20 the jury retired, and half an hour later returned to Court, the foreman announcing that a majority of four to three they found that it was not permissible to accept the verdict of such a jury and the jury again retired. Upon returning into Court a few minutes later the jury gave a verdict, by five to two of not guilty, and prisoner was discharged.

**CLAIM AGAINST THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.**  
**PLAINTIFF NON-SUITED.**  
In the Supreme Court on Tuesday the Puisse Judge, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, heard a claim brought by Kan Poo, a merchant, carrying on business at Foochow and temporarily residing at 5, Queen's Road Central, against the Douglas Steamship Company, Limited, in respect of damages alleged to have been caused by cases of coconuts which were damaged on board the company's steamer *Haimun*. The plaintiff claimed \$1,000 damage and his costs.  
Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Bowley, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, represented the defendant company.  
It was set forth in the statement of claim, that the defendant company, which is registered under the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong, and has its registered offices in Victoria, is the owner of the British steamship *Haimun*, trading between Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China and Formosa. On or about the 11th May this year a certain Lau Seung Min shipped on board the *Haimun* at Foochow seven cases of silk cocoons in good order and condition to be carried by the defendant company safely and securely from Foochow to Hongkong upon the terms of a bill of lading made by the defendant company, by which the goods were to be delivered, in the like good order and condition in which they were shipped, certain perils and casualties of the seas, rivers and steam navigation only excepted, at the port of Hongkong to the order of Lau Seung Min for freight at the rate specified. The bill of lading was endorsed by Lau Seung Min to the plaintiff, and he paid the freight to the defendant company, and all conditions on the shipper's part to the plaintiff in Hongkong in good order and condition was not prevented by any or the excepted perils or casualties. The statement of claim alleged that the defendant company did not deliver the goods in the said good order and condition to the plaintiff. The *Haimun* arrived in Hongkong on the 16th May last and the plaintiff, by his agent, on the same day applied for delivery of the goods, but was unable to obtain them, and the following day being a Sunday no cargo was delivered. On the 18th May the plaintiff's agent again applied for delivery and the goods were tendered to him on board of the steamer. It was then found that they were not in good order and condition, but on the contrary were damaged by rain or other fresh water to such an extent as to be wholly unmarketable. Plaintiff refused to take delivery, and left the goods on the ship. The *Haimun*, he alleged, was occasioned by the negligence of the servants of the defendant company.  
To this claim the defendant company replied in the statement of defence. They admitted receiving seven wooden cases of silk cocoons, externally in good order and condition, and claimed that by the bill of lading the company was not responsible for leakage. They also admitted the payment of freight, and that the delivery of the case in good order and condition was not prevented by any of the excepted perils and casualties. On the other hand, the company denied that all the conditions on the shipper's part were fulfilled, and asserted that the cocoons were shipped in an unfit condition. As to the delivery of the goods the defence stated that on the 18th May the plaintiff, by his agents, applied for delivery of the cases which was given, and they proceeded to take them when a rain storm came on and they desisted therefrom, replacing the goods themselves under the hatches. The goods were subsequently discharged into godowns by the servants of the defendant company where they still are. Generally, as to the plaintiff's claim, the company contended that by the bill of lading they were not to be responsible for leakage, and the damage occasioned by the cocoons was the result of leakage caused by inherent vice and that being shipped in an unfit condition, and that the cocoons being packed in tin lined cases through which it was impossible for water of any description to penetrate, it could reach the cocoons. During a short discussion which ensued on Counsel reviewing the pleadings, Mr. Looker pointed out that his defence would be (1) inherent vice; (2) no fault of the defendant company, and (3) that the shipper did not comply with the conditions.  
Mr. Slade then proceeded to summarise the evidence he intended calling before the Court, and stated that the silk in question was of exceptionally fine quality and was being brought down from beyond Foochow, for shipment to Macao where plaintiff intended placing cocoons were roasted and thoroughly dried, and the least damp would spoil them. They were placed in some unused tin match cases with tin lining, soldered down and rendered airtight, and plaintiff saw them safely shipped at Foochow.  
Among the witnesses called was Lau Seung Min who deposed that he gave his boatman a bill of lading and other documents and sent him aboard the *Haimun* about 7 a.m. on the 11th May. Half an hour later he returned and told him not to take delivery of the goods. Witness then went aboard, and saw the seven wet outside of the tin cases which were very having been damaged. There was no rain when he was aboard and there had been between seven and ten o'clock that morning.

Cross-examined.—Some of the boxes were wet at the two bottom corners, and some at the two upper corners. They were standing one on top of another and he could only see one side. He saw that water had been flowing out of the boxes.  
The boatman, who was sent aboard by the last witness, said that on the 16th May he received instructions to get the cases. He could not get delivery that day and went to the steamer again on the Monday taking with him the bill of lading which he handed to the tally-man and was shown the seven cases lying by the side of the hatchway on the 'ween deck. He had them removed by coolies on to the upper deck, and he noticed that two of the cases were wet, while the others bore traces of water. He then reported the matter to his master, and the boxes were subsequently returned to the 'ween deck.  
Cross-examined.—He had got one of the dry boxes, bearing traces of water, on to the wharf. When he first took delivery of them they were all together, and surrounded by a cargo of tea.  
A native silk expert of Hongkong deposed that after cocoons had been dried no water would come out of them.  
Cross-examined.—If a cocoon was properly dried the water was quite hard.  
Witness then cut open a couple of cocoons, handed him by Mr. Looker, and found that the insides were quite wet. He considered they were not properly dried and said that water must have got in them, and been on them for a long time.  
By his Lordship.—If the worm in the cocoon was not properly dried it would consume moisture and discolour the cocoon.  
How would you tell whether the moisture came from the inside or the outside.  
Witness.—I cannot say.  
Mr. Looker then opened on behalf of the defendant company and submitted that on plaintiff's own case the evidence went against him. The cocoons were not properly dried and quite unfit for shipment from Foochow, and owing to the natural shaking of the vessel they bumped against one another and were bruised and moisture exuded thus contaminated others. What one of the witnesses said regarding wet at the corners of the boxes was simply exudations from improperly dried cocoons. The duty of the defendant company, of course, was to deliver the boxes in good order and condition externally as they had been received, and although two of the cases were wet, if the evidence was the result of inherent vice the plaintiff had proved nothing which would in any way throw the liability of the damage on the defendant company. The facts submitted would convince his Lordship or a jury that the moisture on the cases resulted from the inside and not from external damage. No evidence had been submitted showing that the cases were removed from between decks or that they had been touched during the voyage from Foochow to Hongkong. According to the plaintiff's own showing no water could get into the boxes unless they were submerged, and therefore the only conclusion to be arrived at was that the cocoons were improperly dried and quite unfit for shipment to Hongkong, and that the damage was occasioned by moisture exuding from them.  
Evidence was called on behalf of the defence and Mr. Looker addressed the Court pointing out that plaintiff had failed to prove that the cocoons got wet through any outside agency, and as theonus of proof rested on him plaintiff's case must fail. Should, however, his Lordship give a decision against the defendant company, he submitted that the damage claimed were excessive.  
Mr. Slade having replied, his Lordship found for the defendant company, and gave a verdict accordingly, with costs.

**HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.**  
A meeting of the management of the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition was held at Victoria Recreation Club on Tuesday. The following representatives were present:—R. Mitchell (Y.M.C.A.), F. M. Rosa Pereira (Lusitano Club), J. H. R. Hance (H.K.V.C.), A. Lanymet (V.R.C.), Sergt. Jewsbury (R.E.), Corp. Laughran (R.S.A.), T. Meek (Hon. Treas.), and A. E. S. Alves, Hon. Sec. It was decided that this year's competition be played under League rules with conditions as mentioned below.  
1.—Two points for a win.  
2.—One point for a draw.  
3.—In event of a draw in points at final stage of the competition, the teams concerned will play off.  
4.—All players must be bona fide members for the term of 14 days of this club, body, corps or unit of the garrison competing for the shield.  
5.—All ties to be played at V.R.C. enclosure.  
6.—Non-appearance of any one team will count a win for the other unless a satisfactory explanation is sent in to the committee within two days from date of play.  
The Committee then arranged the following fixtures:—  
3rd July, 1903, Lusitano Club and Royal Engineers.  
4th July, 1903, Sherwood Foresters and Royal Garrison Artillery.  
6th July, 1903, Young Men's Club, Asso. and Hongkong Volunteer Corps.  
20th July, 1903, Lusitano and R.A.  
21st July, 1903, V.R.C. and R.E.  
22nd July, 1903, V.R.C. and H.K.V.C.  
23rd July, 1903, Y.M.C.A. and S.F.  
**ANOTHER SOLICITOR ADMITTED TO PRACTISE IN HONGKONG.**  
In the Supreme Court on Tuesday Mr. T. Morgan Phillips moved that Mr. Donald Piper be approved, admitted and enrolled to practise as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.  
Mr. Piper was educated at Bedford Grammar School, and was articled with Messrs. Halliday and Stenson of Bedford. He was admitted to practise as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England on the 21st November, 1898, and for the past 35 years has resided in England. He arrived in the Colony on the 25th June last, and we understand will be connected with the firm of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master.  
The Puisse Judge, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, said he had much pleasure in admitting him to practise as a solicitor of the Court and wished him a successful career.  
His Majesty the King of Siam is now in his fiftieth year and in the thirty-fifth of his reign. At the beginning of October the duration of the present reign will be exactly double that of the preceding one. His Majesty is the fifth monarch of the dynasty, and has been on the throne considerably longer than any of his predecessors, the longest previous reign being that of over twenty-seven years. The *Hongkong Times* learns that His Majesty has ordered from the Paris Mint a medal to commemorate the event. It will be a double medal, formed of two small oval medallions connected by three rings, welded in the form of a triangle. On the obverse will be the three-headed elephant of Siam, and a Siam inscription; on the reverse the arms of Siam placed on two sceptres crossed and surrounded by the grand

**THE ALLEGED BRIBERY OF HONGKONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.**  
At the Police Court on Wednesday before Mr. J. H. Kemp, Robert Gardner McEwen, Inspector of Markets, appeared on remand in answer to a summons against him for offences under the Bribery Ordinance, No. 3 of 1898.  
Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade appeared on behalf of the defendant who pleaded not guilty to each of the charges. At the outset Mr. Bowley asked leave to amend the charges, and this being granted defendant was charged with accepting on various dates the sums of \$10, \$17, \$120, \$30 and \$100.  
Mr. Bowley, in opening the case, stated that he prosecuted on five serious charges of bribery against a public officer holding the responsible position of Inspector of Markets. He then proceeded to give an outline of the case, observing that the defendant was formerly in the Hongkong Police Force, and left in order to take charge of the Dockyard Police at the Naval Yard. In 1901 he left there and joined the Sanitary Board as inspector, and, on the 1st May, 1902, took up the duties of Inspector of Markets, and as such had practically the control of all the markets in the Colony. He was the Chief Inspector and it was his duty to enforce all the Ordinances, Bye-laws, and regulations, relating to the markets, under the immediate supervision of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, and with his permission had power to prosecute persons contravening those laws, etc. He would bring evidence to show that in each of the markets the particular trade had each its guild, and in the present case they were concerned with the poultry guilds of the Central and Western Markets. All poultry shops belonged to the guild, and when any members got into trouble a meeting was called and the matter discussed. The guilds were managed in turn by different shops, and in the Western Market each shop managed it for two months, while in the Central Market the shops undertook management in turn for one year. The shop managing had the custody of all moneys and books, and made necessary disbursements and received moneys coming. Some two months after the defendant took up his position as Inspector of Markets, in May last year, he threatened a certain poultry shop in the Western market for blocking the thoroughfare. The shop in question reported the matter to the guild and a meeting was called with the result that \$10 in bank-notes was subsequently handed to the Inspector at his quarters on the top floor of Nos. 1 and 2, Chater Street, Kennedy Town. After that the proceedings were instituted against the shopkeeper. In September, 1902, another shop was managing the affairs of the guild, and the poultry men having been put to a certain amount of trouble in various ways a meeting of the guild and the accountant handed out \$17 which, he believed, was taken by the man himself to the defendant's quarters in Chater Street and given to the Inspector. At Christmas time it was a well-known custom of the Chinese to make presents to European customers and friends. A meeting of the poultry guild was called for the purpose of discussing what presents should be given, and a resolution was passed and a deputation appointed to go and see the Inspector. One of the members took \$100 and another \$30, and on Christmas Eve they visited defendant's quarters with a quantity of poultry, fruit, and other customary presents which, together with the bank-notes, were handed to the defendant. The foregoing referred to the Western Market, and the Central Market. Mr. Bowley said he would call one of the masters of a poultry shop who would depose to the fact that about Christmas time a consultation was held regarding the giving of presents to the defendant.  
Mr. Slade—I shall certainly object to every word that is spoken in conversation in any guild or market. It is not evidence against this man.  
Mr. Bowley, proceeding, said that as a result of the conference the defendant was approached and asked what kind of present he would like. In reply, McEwen said they had better give him money and he would buy something for himself. Another guild meeting was held and \$100 and four boxes of cigars and possibly a few other things were obtained and taken to the defendant's house on the afternoon of Christmas Day. When they arrived at the house the men took the things upstairs and saw the defendant. The defendant presently appeared as a white man, and presently the Europeans went away, and presently the defendant returned and spoke to them. They then handed him the cigars and the money. It is well-known, continued Mr. Bowley, that in the summer of this year it was found that the Central and Western Markets were infected with plague and in consequence of that a thorough cleansing was made. The poultry stalls in the Western market, were removed on to the Praya while the shops were cleaned and the stalls in the Central market, which were not dealt with in such a summary manner, were cleaned and a great many old pens and crates were burned by order of the Sanitary Board. Those orders had to be carried out by the defendant, and as a result of the general clearance poultry dealers want to a body to see the Registrar General.  
Mr. Slade—I certainly object to that.  
Mr. Bowley said the stall holders went to see the Registrar General with reference to what had happened. As a result information was given upon which Mr. Clementi, the assistant Registrar General, laid the information in the present case.  
Mr. Adam Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, deposed that he took up his appointment towards the end of April last year. He proceeded to give formal evidence regarding the duties of the Inspector of Markets, and said that defendant's salary was \$1,400 per annum in addition to exchange compensation, and \$360 per annum for house allowance, and \$360 conveyance allowance, and \$60 for his knowledge of Chinese. In reply to Mr. Bowley, he deposed there was a regulation in general order prohibiting the acceptance of presents by Government servants.  
Mr. Slade—There is no charge for breach of regulations for accepting a present.  
Mr. Bowley—No.  
Mr. Slade—What is the object of bringing that in?  
Mr. Bowley—It is relative to this charge.  
Mr. Slade—I don't know what you are leading up to.  
Mr. Kemp—Do you make a formal objection?  
Mr. Slade—Yes, your Worship, I do.  
In cross-examination, the witness said he had always found the defendant a most energetic officer, and had never noticed any omission on his part to prosecute against breach of regulations. On one or two occasions he had reported trouble with Chinese on account of their offering him bribes. Before the present charge defendant reported several poultry dealers of the Western Market for such conduct.  
Fung Yung, a salesman in the Western Market, then gave evidence relating to the blocking of one of the thoroughfares, and the offering of \$10 to the defendant.  
At this stage the Court adjourned.

Some error appears to have crept into the charge against Johnson as it transpired in Court to-day, he is to be charged with accepting \$10 and not \$100. On the original charge the amount was stated to be \$10, but in copies the amount was put down as \$100.  
At the Magistracy on Thursday Mr. J. H. Kemp heard further evidence in support of the charges against R. G. McEwen, Inspector of Markets, of accepting bribes. Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade represented the defendant, who had pleaded not guilty.  
Mr. H. J. Gedge said he was instructed to appear to watch the case on behalf of the poultry guild and on behalf of each witness called for the prosecution from that guild.  
Before proceeding with the case, Niel August Johnson, assistant Inspector of Markets, was called, and pleaded not guilty to the charge, as amended, of accepting the sum of \$5 from Ip Chun, Wo Kam, and Lam Hing Shan. Mr. Slade announced that he would appear for the defence, and Mr. Kemp adjourned the hearing of the case until next Thursday.  
Pang Chin Ngok, manager of the Hop Wo Chan, was then called, and Mr. Bowley intimated that he did not intend to offer any evidence against him and he was discharged. With regard to Tsang Ah Tso, a Wanchai market coolie, Mr. Kemp announced that the case would be taken on 9th inst.  
Mr. Slade then cross-examined Fung Yung, a salesman in the Sun Fu poultry shop, Western Market, who had deposed to giving the defendant \$10 of the poultry guild's money.  
The accountant in the Sun Fu shop was called and examined at length after which the case was further adjourned.  
3rd inst.  
Before the Acting Police Magistrate (Mr. J. H. Kemp) the hearing was resumed, at the Magistracy this afternoon, of the charges against R. G. McEwen, Inspector of Markets, of accepting bribes to influence his conduct as a public servant.  
Mr. F. B. L. Bowley prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, Mr. W. Slade defended McEwen, and Mr. D. Piper attended in behalf of the poultry guild and of each witness called for the prosecution from the poultry guild.  
Mr. Slade proceeded with the cross-examination of Han Wong, master of the Yuen Hop Shop.  
In reply to Counsel, witness said he went to defendant's house at 4 p.m. on the 24th December and saw the inspector on the verandah. He opened the door and walked into the house; he had never been to the house before.  
Li Kwan, master of the Sun Fu poultry shop, deposed that he remembered the defendant.  
Mr. Bowley—Have you ever given him any money?  
Mr. Piper asked that the man might be cautioned, and this having been done he replied that he wanted \$50 a month.  
Have you ever given him any money?—I handed him \$30, and \$120 was handed to him by Ah Wong. That was on the 24th December last.  
The \$30 you say you paid the inspector whose money was it?—The money of the guild.  
Was there a meeting of the guild before the money was paid?—Yes, the same day.  
Witness handed the \$30 to the defendant on the top floor of his premises in Chater Street. Chan Wong went with him. Witness carried birds and cigars.  
What sort of birds?—It was such a long time ago, I don't remember.  
Continuing, he said that when he saw the Inspector on the verandah he said, "I am going to give you some presents," and defendant replied, "What presents?"  
Why did you ask Chan Wong to give him money?—As presents for Christmas.  
Why should you give the Inspector these presents?—Seeing we know each other.  
—Sometimes the Inspector was very ferocious and used to strike everybody.  
And you thought he would be less ferocious?—We are business men and whenever any European comes into our shop a large crowd collects outside.  
You wanted to keep the inspector away from your shop.  
Mr. Slade—Now, now, we need not have that.  
Cross-examined, witness said he had been sent for from the Registrar General's department and he was warned about telling fish in the store, but he had no power to turn men out for doing so. That was on the complaint of the Inspector. Witness's license was subsequently taken away.  
Ip Chung, one of the masters of the Yung Fat Lung shop, at 61 Central Market, said he had been a partner in the firm during the last 12 or 13 years. In consequence of what took place at a guild meeting witness said he saw the Inspector the following day and said to him in Chinese "Christmas will be here in a few days, what will you take?" Defendant replied, "You give money; I will buy myself." Witness returned to the guild and informed the members in consequence of which a meeting was called. At Christmas the prisoner was given a \$100 note and four boxes of cigars. Witness handed the money to the defendant, and the cigars were given him by one of his friends. When he arrived at McEwen's house three other European besides the inspector were there. Witness subsequently said to defendant, "Inspector, now I am going to give you these presents." One of his (witness's) friends then gave him the money in an envelope which defendant opened and put in his pocket. Witness had previously given him the cigars which he thanked him for. Defendant said "Thank you." He could recognise the other Europeans if he saw them. One of them generally went with the Inspector shooting birds, and another used to come to the market. Why did you and the other members of the guild give the Inspector the money?—Because the members of the guild said the Inspector always gave them a lot of trouble.  
U. Kam, master of the Tai Chun poultry shop, 63 Central Market, gave evidence of a corroborative nature.  
Lum King Sung, poultry dealer, of the Central Market, also corroborated.  
This concluded the hearing of evidence from witnesses on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Bowley asked that the bill might be increased, observing that he did not suppose the defendant would have any difficulty in finding sureties.  
Mr. Slade—It is difficult to understand the desire on the part—  
Mr. Kemp—Bail will be the same as before. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Thursday next at 2.15.

THE following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Assistant Paymaster—G. L. Moore, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16. Lieut. J. F. Knox, to the *Tamar* (N), and P. B. Garrett, to the *Tamar*, as 1st, to date May 26. The following officers of the R.M.L. have been ordered to embark in the *Leviathan* on commissioning—Capt. G. M. Heron, Lieut. F. W. Home and C. S. Hazen. Station Surgeon, H. Meikle, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16. Staff Paymaster F. W. Osburn, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16. Surgeon L. Lindup, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16.











journey. The effect that this will have upon business correspondence will be immediately and emphatically, and the only marine competitor that has any chance of success is the Pacific route, which, however, will have to guarantee train and steamship connections to become a serious rival of the Russian route.

#### TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

The assertion that the political situation created by Mr. Chamberlain's and Mr. Balfour's frank announcement of their conversion to the policy of closer financial relationship between the various parts of the Empire is analogous to that produced by Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme is an obvious exaggeration. Mr. Gladstone's marvellously sudden recognition of the justice of Irish Nationalists' claims was a complete reversal of policy, as unexpected by his colleagues as by his political opponents. Now those who have observed the under-currents of political opinion at home have remarked, for a decade at least, a growing disinclination to blindly acquiesce in the advantage of Free Trade against a commercial world encumbered behind tariffs which each year grow more obstructive, and an increasing impatience of the teachings of economists who regard all Golden Age opinions as sacrosanct. Even the most ardent of the Free Traders have reflected the tendency to seriously challenge the accuracy of a doctrine that for nearly half a century it was a ranker heresy to criticise. And Mr. Chamberlain has frequently avowed his opinion that Free Trade within the Empire or preferential duties was the surest road to Imperial Federation. So far from this confession of faith coming with the demoralising abruptness of Mr. Gladstone's surrender to Mr. Parnell, it might have been seen that the Colonial Secretary would ultimately take the opinion of the country upon his pet scheme. His hand has undoubtedly been forced by the action of Germany who is penalised Canadian imports to an almost prohibitive degree, because the Government of the Dominion discriminates in favour of British products—a proceeding which has caused intense irritation in Canada. This premature declaration is the source of the confusion which appears to exist amongst the rank and file of the Party; but the man who failed to recognize that sooner or later he would have to make his mind up on the question of Free Trade against some form of Customs Union remained lamentably ignorant of the signs of the times.

The wisest word that has been said in the present state of the controversy is the opinion of the *Daily Telegraph* that "when the evidence is accumulated and weighed, it will be the hour of judgment." At present we have only the briefest summaries of speeches in which neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Chamberlain expressed his views very definitely. The policy of the Cabinet will probably be more clearly outlined during the debate upon the second reading of the Finance Bill, and until we can see how far and in what direction the Government are prepared to go, we must preserve an open mind. For even the most convincing adherent to the cause of Imperial Federation and of preferential tariffs as a means to that end, must admit that it opens up issues so far-reaching that no decision can be ventured upon without the amplest information. At present we import from the Colonies to the extent of about £110,000,000 annually; and our exports to them amount to £102,000,000 a year. But our imports from foreign countries are no less than £413,000,000 per annum, and our exports to them amount to £322,000,000. There is no proportion at all between the stimulus of preferential tariffs could for generations take the place of the foreign countries with whom we do three-quarters of our trade. The crucial issue, then, is the effect preferential tariffs with the Colonies would have upon our fiscal relations with foreign countries, and how far they would interfere with our right to most-favoured-nation treatment. No doubt it will be argued that the greatest buying nation in the world Great Britain has nothing to fear from tariff wars, but with interests so vast at stake, we cannot afford to take any leap in the dark. Mr. Chamberlain has promised to collect the fullest information as to the effect preferential tariffs would have upon the country's manufactures; when this is available, and the policy of the Government is distinctly outlined, we shall have the necessary materials upon which to form a decision. And if any fair working scheme is formulated, it must not be condemned because it involves small immediate sacrifices for a great Imperial end.

These developments effectually dispose of the rumours that there will be a General Election in autumn. Of course, it suits the Liberals to hail the suggestions of an approaching dissolution. At least they have found a Party cry which will unite all discordant elements and a shibboleth that will serve instead of a policy. But the complex nature of the proposals to which the Government are now pledged is the surest guarantee that they will not seek a hasty verdict. Reciprocity, even when it is tackled on to old age pensions and social reforms—a too obvious electioneering device—is not a popular cry with the general body of the electorate. Its bearings are too subtle to be fully understood of the people and it is open to easy and effective misrepresentations. In every constituency the familiar device of the big and the little loaf will be employed to bamboozle the electorate, and denunciation of the wicked Unionists who could tax the poor man's food is extremely damaging platform oratory. It is certain, therefore, that the Government will not be in a hurry to submit their new fiscal policy to a surprised electorate. Mr. Balfour truly said the matter could not be decided this session or next as it required most careful consideration. Ample time will be taken, therefore, to educate public opinion and to ensure that when the verdict of the country is taken it shall not be based upon a misconception. In fixing the dissolution for the autumn of next year, the *St. James Gazette* has made a shrewd guess. One passage in Mr. Chamberlain's speech indicates that he is inclined to appeal to the country on the general question of Free Trade versus reciprocity, and leave the adjudication of a definite scheme until a mandate has been obtained. This would be a grave blunder, and if Mr. Chamberlain seeks a "carte blanche" without fully disclosing his plans and the extent to which they commit the country, he will alienate the large class who are not prepared to blindly trust such interests to any statesman.—*Times of India*.

Bids for the construction of three thousand feet of breakwater at Manila. To be put in south of the new port have been opened. The breakwater in question will protect the port from the heavy winds from the south which have so frequently done immense damage to shipping in the past. This contract is a very important one and will involve the outlay of about one million dollars gold. Contractors from the United States sent representatives to bid and local rock men made competition close. The contract was awarded to the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company whose bid was \$175 per cubic yard, the next lowest being a Spanish contractor whose bid was \$180.

#### NEW STEAMERS.

**INDO-CHINA.**  
The steamer *Wah-shing*, which has been built by Wigham Richardson and Co. (Limited) for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company (Limited) has recently had her trial trip. This steamer is 275 ft. in length by 40 ft. beam, and is fitted with accommodation for a limited number of European and Chinese passengers. The engines supplied by the builders are of the triple-expansion type, and worked on the trial without the slightest hitch, giving satisfaction to all concerned. The owners were represented by their superintendent engineer, Mr. T. P. Murdoch, under whose supervision the steamer has been built.

P. AND O.

The *Palermo*, a new cargo steamer of 10,000 tons, was on 27th May successfully launched at Westmeath, Glasgow, for the P. and O. Company. She is the first of three vessels of the same class included in the company's current shipbuilding programme.

#### U. S. CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The American commission on international exchange, which is to visit the different Governments of Europe with the view of discussing monetary matters, arrived in England on 25th May. The members, Messrs. Hanna, Conant, and Jencks, at the Hotel Cecil. The commission expects to stay in London a few weeks, and from there will go to the Continent.

Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the American Embassy, entertained the members of the commission at luncheon. Among the guests were the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Hanna, one of the Commissioners, is reported as saying:—  
We are instructed by the State Department to present to foreign Governments the subject of putting an end by some monetary arrangement to the present fluctuation in the rates of exchange between silver standard and gold standard countries. The only sound method of doing this, in my opinion, is to raise the silver countries to a gold exchange standard. This will permit contracts to be made for the delivery of goods in China, Mexico, and other countries upon the silver basis, without the uncertainty which at present exists as to the gold value of the money received for them. We shall probably be supported at each of the leading capitals by the Ministers of China and Japan, acting under instructions from their Governments. I think it is only a question of time when all the Western Powers will recognize the importance to commerce of putting China on a gold exchange standard and giving her their moral support in maintaining it. It is possible to separate the value of silver money from the value of the bullion which it contains by proper Government control over the coinage and the creation of a gold reserve. This system has succeeded in British India, and promises to succeed beyond question in the Philippines. If, however, the market for silver is enlarged by providing for a silver currency on a gold basis in China, and in other countries without such currency, it will have a tendency to steady the price of silver. Just so far as this occurs it will make it easier to maintain the parity of silver money in the Philippines and all other countries adopting a similar system.—*L. & C. Express*.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE was a heavy blow at Shanghai last night on Wednesday.

THE Rev. Dr. J. Hart, a well-known scholar and orator, St. Louis, has accepted the Archbishopric of Manila.

OF the three battleships included in Japan's naval expansion programme, one is to be built in England and two in Japan.

PAPERES sent to China from Japan will, after the 15th, be subjected to an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent when their value exceeds £15.

MR. J. Peak, of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., who has been connected with the Manila branch of the firm for nearly a year past, has left that city for England.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* says there are rumours that Hongkong will send a cricket team, a rowing four, and possibly a football eleven to Shanghai this autumn.

WE are led to believe, says the *Chefoo Press*, that out of the total British warships on the China station, numbering 55 ships, 26 are at present in Weihaiwei.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., have awarded the sum of £50 to the relatives of Mr. Baxter, who was killed in the Company's service at Tangku.

A RUSSIAN proclamation has been posted in Dalny and Khabarovsk prohibiting any reference being made in local newspapers to Russia's new demands to the Chinese.

THE *Nichi Nichi* calculates that tourists, foreign men-of-war, etc., made up a total of ¥2,500,000 that passed into Japan during the last fiscal year by non-commercial channels.

THE *Pluto*, a screw steamer 160 feet long, built for the Sanitary Department, Manila, was launched on Saturday at the Pootung Point yard of S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., Ltd.

MR. G. F. NASH, who embezzled £1,000 from the New York Life Insurance Co., Yokohama, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour and six months' police surveillance.

THE *S. F. Press* understands that H. E. the General Officer Commanding, Major General Sir A. F. Dorward, is about to leave Singapore, having been appointed to a staff post at the War Office.

MR. J. Protassieff, a Financial Secretary at Port Arthur, has been appointed Commissioner of Customs, nominally under Sir Robert Hart, at Dally, where the Custom-house is to be opened on the 1st of July.

A SEOUL despatch, received by the *Oraku Mitoichi* under date the 22nd ult., says that a number of Court officials have been arrested in connection with a plot to administer poison to the Emperor of Korea.

MR. GEORGE McBain, general agent, Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli-Matseypilj Amsterdam, dated 27th ult., viz.:—Sold 500 bales Glds. 0.83.

ONE of the biggest seizures ever made by the Customs Officials of Manila took place on Monday evening. About \$5,000 gold worth of Chinese tobacco was taken from various Chinese houses on Calle Rosario, Nueva, Santa Cruz, and Prohibito.

A MOTION for new trial in the case of A. S. Watson and Co. versus the representatives of the American Club, was overruled at Manila by Judge Sweeney.

THE *L. & C. Express* is our authority for stating that Sir Thomas Jackson, late chief manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has joined the board of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

THE body of Mr. Fenwick, the third engineer of the s.s. *Charterhouse*, was discovered in the water at Tanjong Rhuo, Singapore, minus the head and in a very decomposed condition. At the inquest a verdict of "found drowned" was returned.

REAR-Admiral the Hon. A. C. Curzon-Howe, V.C., C.M.G., Second-in-Command of the Channel Squadron, leaves home on the 24th of July next to relieve Rear-Admiral H. T. Grenfell, C.M.G., as Second-in-Command on this Station.

AT Shanghai last week Mr. F. W. Grantham, younger son of the Hon. Sir W. Grantham, Judge of the High Court and of the Masters of the Bench of the Inner Temple, was admitted to practise in the Supreme Court for China and Korea.

THE latest addition to the fleet of the Shell Transport and Trading Co. is the *Goldmouth*. The vessel is 483 ft. long, 56 ft. wide, and 35 ft. deep and is designed to carry 9,000 tons of oil. The vessel can use either coal or liquid fuel in her furnaces.

GENERAL and Mrs. O'Moore Creagh, with Captain St. John, A.D.C., leave for home by the Siberian railway on Friday. The command at Tientsin has been given to Colonel Thorncroft, of South African fame, who will have the local rank of Major-General.

THE Russians have been seizing the native-owned rafts brought down the Yalu on the ground that all the forests on the Yalu have been leased by Russia. The Russian Minister at Seoul has promised that the rafts belonging to Koreans shall be returned.

GOVERNOR TUNG FANG of Hupoh has received an Imperial Edict ordering him to send one or two thousand rifles, turned out by the Hangang Arsenal, to Yunnan, to be used by the Imperial troops there in suppressing the troubles that were lately reported to have broken out in Linanfu.

MR. I. L. Holmes, the resident civil engineer of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, is severing his connection with the company, and proceeds to Rangoon to carry out large dock extension works there and Mr. Alan Raitton who has recently arrived at Singapore from Gibraltar, takes up the position of Resident Civil Engineer.

THE Hamburg-American line has started a line of passenger steamers to the coast of Mexico direct, and has opened this new line with the new steamer *Prinz August Wilhelm*, of 5,300 tons, a vessel which has attained a speed of 14.4 knots an hour. It is presumed that the new line will contribute much to the increase of the trade between Mexico and Hamburg.

A TELEGRAM, dated Seoul 15th ult., printed in the *Kobe Herald*, states:—It is understood that the Korean authorities have secretly sanctioned a movement regarding the lease of Ryong-an to the Russians. This explains the absence of a reply from the Russian Minister to a note sent him from the Korean Government on the Ryong-an affair under date of the 28th May.—*Jiji*.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* understands that a competitive examination will shortly take place among the appraising staff of the I.M.C., those passing to be classed, according to their merits, as A, first, B, second, C, third, and to be paid according to their grades. This we consider a very good move on the part of the Customs. Mr. H. E. Hobson, Commissioner of Customs, who was gazetted for leave has had his leave rescinded in order to attend to this examination. This is as it should be.

So far we have no intimation from Singapore concerning the decision of the Straits Government on the report of the Committee appointed by Mr. Chamberlain to consider the currency question. Meanwhile, perhaps, we may note, from the memorandum handed to the Committee by Mr. Robert Craig that the lion is the symbol of British power, and as Singapore is the City of the Lion it would be singularly appropriate to have a lion represented on the proposed Straits dollar.—*L. & C. Express*.

A *Kobe Herald* wire from Seoul of 15 ult. reports that a dynamite bomb was exploded in a room in the Kanjo Hospital, where Ye Yong-yik was under medical treatment. A portion of the building was damaged, but nobody was injured. Ye Yong-yik also escaped unhurt. He left the hospital after the outrage, preferring to receive further medical attendance in his own house. The man who committed the outrage is still at large. The affair is generally believed to have political significance.—*Mainichi*.

THE late Mr. George H. Ferguson, chief engineer of the P.M. liner *Siberia*, who died from pneumonia following an accident at Kobe on the 22nd ult., was a man of about fifty-five years of age, and stood second in point of seniority to Mr. McClure, the chief of the *City of Peking*. It was under Mr. Ferguson's supervision that the steamers *Korea* and *Siberia* were constructed, and he refused an offer as chief engineer of the great works at Newport News in order that he might work a steamer of his own construction.

THE big tobacco factory owned by the Compania General de Filipinas on Calle Conongo, Paco, P.I., was nearly entirely destroyed by fire on 24th ult. The fire was discovered by Captain Monet of the Paco police precinct at about twelve o'clock. It was then burning extensively in the storerooms. The loss is roughly placed at about three million dollars, the factory building being valued at two millions, and the stock which was consumed at one million. It is thought that the fire was the work of incendiaries.

THE Philippine Gold Mining, Power & Development Company is the name of a company organized recently at San Francisco for the purpose of improving their mining claims in the province of Benguet. The company is reported to be incorporated under the State of Arizona with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. It is claimed by the company that a sample taken from all the dumps and ledges, carefully quartered down to an average sample of 200 pounds, gave an assay by Thomas Price & Son, of San Francisco, of a gold value of \$36.18 per ton, absolute free milling. The claims of the company are very close to M. A. Clarke, who is interested to a large extent in the mining proposition in the north.

TWENTY-FOUR Japanese passengers who arrived at Manila on the *Koshiba Maru* on 22nd ult. were inoculated with bubonic plague serum by the Board of Health officials before being allowed to land in Manila.

ACCORDING to the *Straits Echo*, legal proceedings have been instituted for alleged libel against the *Pinang Gazette Press*, Ltd., by Mr. C. N. Barnett, of the firm of Barnett and Stark, architects and engineers of that Settlement.

A WIRE to N. C. D. News, dated London 22nd inst., says that the 27th Punjab, with 250 gawls, Mounted Infantry, are to proceed forthwith to Somaliland from India, and other troops have been warned to hold themselves in readiness.

IT is reported in Shanghai that Taotai Chong Hsiao Hsu, the former Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal at Shanghai, has been ordered by Imperial Edict to go to Canton at the request of the new Viceroy Tsen Ch'un-hsuen to be his Excellency's private advisor.

THE German transport tugs and lighters were handed over to the Taku Tug and Lighter Co. on the 18th ult. so this Company has now a very powerful fleet. Business, however, does not seem to be very brisk, although the river is getting more in their favour daily as the dry season continues.

THE recent rains flooded many districts of the New Territory and considerable damage was caused, numerous landslides being reported especially along the Jubilee Road. The rice harvest being close at hand it is feared that the crop has suffered severely. Rain fell without a break for sixty hours.

IN-PECTOR Collett has been promoted to 1st class inspector vice Insp. Cubbert, absent on leave. Inspector Gourlay, Government House, is acting second class inspector vice Insp. Collett promoted, and Sgt. Cameron is acting third class inspector vice Insp. Gourlay promoted. These promotions date from the 10th April.

WITH reference to the Siberian Railway, intending passengers are advised not to carry silk, cigars, wines, or spirits. All luggage is minutely examined by the Russian officials at the station of Manchuria, and a very heavy duty is charged on the goods above mentioned. Card playing is also prohibited in Russian territory.—*Chefoo Press*.

THE annual report of the F.M.S. for 1902 is signed by Mr. Hood Treacher as Resident-General. It says that the tin and iron exported from there during the year was 780,872 piculs, a decrease of 4,375 piculs compared with 1901. The resulting export duty yield stood at \$8,438,770. The revenue for 1902 came to \$10,350,444 and the outlay to \$15,996,247. The corresponding figures for the previous year were \$17,541,507 and \$17,273,158.

AS the local Post Office occasionally receives mail matter addressed "via Siberia" or "via Dabov", we are requested to call the attention of the public once more to the fact that no mail matter can at present be transmitted by this route in Europe. Under the postal agreement between Japan and Russia, mail matter will only be received for transmission by the Siberian Railway when its destination is some place in Russia.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

THE *Singapore Free Press* says that private letters received from Hongkong this morning (June 23rd) say: "The doctors went to the market at 3 p.m. and found poultry infected with plague." This adds another terror to the food supply of our sister Colony. That we have no plague here is probably not due to the more clean habits of our poultry. Anyhow the cold-storage company's poultry will be absolutely free from any taint of that kind.

AMONG the arrivals by the N. Y. K. liner *Hakata Maru* on Tuesday was Mr. G. F. Witton, "the Directory Man," who is accompanied by Mrs. Witton. Since leaving here last November Mr. Witton has been through Manchuria, Siberia, Russia, Poland, Germany, France, England, India and divers other countries. During the period in question—over six months—he has travelled an average of a thousand miles a week, which is heavy.

IT is stated in the *Asahi Shimbun* that the arrangements relative to the financing of the Shanghai-Hankow Railway have been completed. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank provide a loan of 34 millions sterling, on which the Chinese Government guarantees interest at the rate of five per cent. On the other hand, the British firm supplies the materials and rolling stock for the line, receiving a commission of five per cent.

THE Osaka Shosen-Kaisha send us an excellent guide to their company and to the Land of the Rising Sun. It is a fine production replete with maps and interesting engravings. Intending visitors to Japan should note that the company has a regular service between various ports on the Western half of the Empire as well as Chinese and Korean ports. During the national exhibition the Company is furnishing excursion boats to go through the Inland Sea.

THE San Francisco police have arrested four members of the Sec. Yip society, a Chinese secret organization, on a charge of plotting to murder a large number of members of the Chinese Society of English Education. Two of the plotters have made confessions implicating several other leaders in Frisco Chinatown, and these are being searched for by the authorities. The men to be murdered were suspected of informing the police of Chinese gambling haunts.

ANOTHER highway robbery was committed on the Shaukiwan Road last Tuesday night when a gang of natives got hold of a ricksha coolie and robbed him of a dollar. He called for help, and one of the ruffians drew a knife and slashed him across the neck and chest. Constable Clyde was riding his bicycle to the Shaukiwan Station when he came across the injured coolie and had him removed. He then set out to find the robbers and eventually succeeded in capturing a man, who was brought before Mr. Kemp on Thursday and remanded for a week.

It is a matter of common knowledge that anti-English sentiment has always been sedulously fostered at Lhasa by the Chinese Resident, and if he has now swung round to a pseudo-logic of Anglo-philia, the change is wholly due, it may be safely assumed, to the *Chieftain* wish to win over Lord Curzon to his side in the quarrel. Travellers who have recently penetrated the last of the Hermit Kingdoms of Asia, generally met fairly civil treatment until the Chinese authorities at Lhasa heard of their approach. Troops were then hurried off from the capital to drive back the intruders, and this breach of hospitality was represented as the spontaneous outcome of Tibetan exclusiveness.

THE Earl of Lonsdale, who visited Hongkong not long ago on a tour through the Far East, has been decorated by the Emperor of Germany with the Prussian Crown of the First Class.

MR. F. A. Hazeland, the Police Magistrate, left for Japan per the *Hakata Maru* on Thursday. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, the senior Police Magistrate, is expected back on or about the 7th inst.

A GERMAN officer, says *L'Impartial*, has laid a plan before Viceroy Yuan and asked him to submit it to the Court's approval. It concerns the wholesale planting of trees in Chihli Province to counteract the tendency to drought there.

A GOOD start has been made in preparing Midway Island for human habitation. Over 10,000 trees and plants have been sent to the island. Of this number there were 1,705 palms, 1,513 fruit trees, 3,136 shade trees, shrubs and vines, and 4,426 forest trees.

AT the Magistrate's today, John Robertson, formerly a surveyor employed on the Naval Yard extension works, was charged with forging a receipt for \$98. It is alleged that he forged the signature of the proprietor of the Cosmopolitan House to his monthly bill.

MESSRS. Behn Meyer and Co. have been appointed the Singapore agents of the new China Commercial S.S. Co., which is to run every three weeks between Hongkong and San Francisco. The *S.F. Press* hears the new company will offer very favourable passage rates.

JACK GRACE of Australia and St. Clair (Manila) had a boxing match at Shanghai on Saturday. In the third round St. Clair claimed a foul and dropped into his corner, where he remained for some time breathing hard. When the excitement had partially subsided the referee stated that there had been no foul and declared Jack Grace the winner.

CHINA is a sleeping giant, waiting only for the magician's wand to make it cast off the shackles of centuries and spring into new life. It may become a great mart open to all the world if the United States and Great Britain will it, or it may become merely an appendage of Russia if the United States and Great Britain are indifferent to their responsibilities and careless of their material interests.—*Independent*, New York.

WHILE awaiting the arrival of His Excellency at Blake Pier, a Government House chair coolie saw a basket of provisions and, seeing a bottle, took it up and had a drink from it. Seeing it contained kerosene oil he was naturally very disgusted, and gave an old woman in charge a severe shaking. Then a constable stepped up and arrested the coolie for disorderly conduct. At the Magistrate's on Wednesday he was fined \$5.

THE public in the east will be interested to learn that passengers proceeding to and returning from Europe by the Messageries Maritimes mail steamers will no longer be subject to shipment at Colombo, as the boats on the Indo-China line proceed now direct to Yokohama from Marseilles and vice versa. In consequence of this arrangement the Australian mail boats which leave Marseilles every 28 days will proceed via Hongkong, instead of the Indo-China steamers.—*S. F. Press*.

THE new flagstaff at Waglan has been erected and is a feat in every way to the lighthouse. We trust that the authorities will take advantage of the facility for making Waglan a signal station where weather forecasts can be signalled to passing ships. It would certainly be of great advantage if such a course were adopted and especially so in the typhoon season. Steamers leaving Hongkong would then have the latest information regarding movements of typhoons before passing out into the open sea.

A WIRE to the *Cablenews*, dated New York, June 29, says:—A dispatch from Washington announces that it has been decided to make naval and military plans, already made by the engineers of the Army and Navy, made by the engineers of the Army and Navy. The work will proceed in unison with the present preparation of Pearl Harbour to form a magnificent naval rendezvous. Dry docks, repair shops and hospitals will aid the Navy in its operations on the Pacific, while forts and the heaviest ordnance manufactured will make the defence of Honolulu as formidable as any in the world.

INFORMATION has been received by the *Shanghai Press* of a serious fight near Choupoo a few days ago between a desperate band of salt smugglers and a body of soldiers under the command of Mr. Chang Po. The smugglers in that vicinity have been very bold of late, and it was with the intention of wiping them out that the soldiers were sent against them. The soldiers went to the scene of action in three gunboats. They numbered about 375. The smugglers numbered nearly 500. After a fight lasting nearly two and a half hours the soldiers were forced to retreat, leaving their arms and ammunition in possession of the enemy. The losses were 12 killed and many wounded. The smugglers' losses are not known.

A TELEGRAPHIC message received by the *Shanghai Press* from Canton states that the Government has decided to return the Viceroy of Yunnan, H. E. Tsen Ch'un-hsuen, the new Viceroy of Yunnan, to his post in the capital, real state of affairs in Kwangsi with regard to the alleged rebellion there with the result that his Excellency has decided to go to Kwangsi in person and superintend the operations so badly bungled by Governor Wang Chih-ch'un of that province since the latter's arrival there in the spring of 1902. It is further stated that Viceroy Tsen will take with him his own bodyguard of 1,200 troops, a field battery, and a couple of battalions of Kwangtung territorial troops, making in all a force of about 2,500 men. The *Universal Gazette* gathers that recent news from Kwangsi are of a most discouraging nature respecting Chingyuanfu and Hsiangwu and Tchou districts of Chingyuanfu.

THAT rough weather has been experienced outside is evidenced by the fact that the Government tender *Stanley*, Capt. Robinson, with the usual fortnightly relief for Gap Rock was unable to land her supplies at the Lighthouse on 25th ult. She left here at eight o'clock in the morning and arrived off the well-known rock at half-past one, and found that very heavy seas were running. After steaming around the rock and, presumably, exchanging signals the *Stanley* left for Hongkong without risking launching a boat in such stormy waters. If we remember correctly a boat was sent while making the attempt some time since, but it was dashed by another heavy flood tide last Thursday week. No doubt the men at Gap Rock have been relieved ere now. In connection with this important lighthouse we believe a fanciful story similar to that erected at the *Panama* and *Colon* by Mr. Hall Taylor has been used at Gap Rock.

A TEST alarm was given the other night at Shanghai and the Fire Brigade turned out in excellent time. It was found out, however, that one of the police, who had been informed beforehand, warned some of the men and the result was that they were ready.

ACCORDING to the latest investigation made, the total output of coal from the mines throughout Japan last year was 9,215,108 tons, showing an increase of 269,169 tons on that of the preceding year, and of 5,868,004 tons compared with that of ten years ago.

IN the case of anyone arresting, or giving information that will lead to the arrest of any person indulging in illegal gambling, the Local Revenue Department in Bangkok has now been authorized to pay a reward amounting to not more than two-thirds of the fine inflicted by the Court.

A WIRE from Peking to the *Shanghai Times* says the civil Governor of Shengtien, Fu Chen Pi, has succeeded in contracting a loan of £15,000,000, from each of the foreign banks in Peking to relieve the market of Peking. This may be said to be the first step taken by the Government to save the crisis.

THE *Sin-Wan-Pao* of 26th ult. says that, according to a Tientsin letter, the agreement regarding the Tientsin-Chinkiang Railway, having been signed, a German engineer has started to survey the road from Shantung to Tientsin and a British engineer also commenced the survey from Chinkiang to Shantung.

COMMENTING on the establishment of two American coaling-stations in the Pacific ocean, the *Krona Zeitung* says:—"With the Panama Canal, the Hawaiian Islands, Tutuila and the Philippines, the United States holds the most strategic points in the Western hemisphere, where some day her supremacy will be indisputable."

ACCORDING to the latest returns, there are at present 557 European and American residents of Nagsasaki. These figures comprise 127 English, 113 Russians, 103 Americans, 63 French, 48 Germans, 27 Austrians, 13 Portuguese, 12 Swedes or Norwegians, 11 Danes, 10 Italians, and 27 of other nationalities. The Chinese and Korean residents are returned as numbering 1,886 and 11 respectively.

THE Viceroy of Chihli Province has come to the conclusion that his province is in need of better protection than it has had in the past. Recently he recommended to the Peking Government that three gunboats be built for use in the waters of Chihli. He has just received permission from the capital to place the order for the boats with Messrs. Mandel & Co. of Tientsin. They are to be built in Germany and will cost 300,000 taels. The contract calls for their completion by the end of the year, says the *Shanghai Press*.

THE *Birmingham Post* says that advices and inquiries which have reached London from an official quarter in Tokyo indicate that the Japanese Government proposes shortly to place on order some fifty electric locomotives for short distance lines. Official Japanese engineers have, it is understood, reported to the Mikado's Government in favour of electricity as the motive power on all lines up to one hundred miles in length, and the ordering of the fifty locomotives referred to is the first official move in this direction.

IT is stated in Shanghai mandarin circles that a memorial to the Throne dated 15th ult. sent by special courier by Governor Wang Chih-ch'un of Kwangsi reporting that he had "completely restored order in the province" upon arrival at this port the other day, was met by a telegram from that Governor ordering the special courier's immediate return to Kwangsi with the memorial in question. Evidently the sanguine boastfulness of Governor Wang Chih-ch'un about matters in Kwangsi has been too previous, *N. C. D. News*.

ACCORDING to news from Manila the headquarters of the "Supreme President of the Filipino Republic" and "Secretary of War" has been found at Mt. San Cristobal, Laguna. A camp was found in the confines of the dense forest consisting of three barracks, with a capacity for one thousand men, situated on the summit of Mt. San Cristobal. When Governor Zalles and his column were nearing the summit they were met by a heavy rifle fire from the ladrones which continued for some time, but as the attacking party kept gaining ground in the advance, the ladrones escaped down the opposite side of the mountain. The object of the enemy was to convert Mount San Cristobal and Bunojo into a capital of the "republic" and the residence of the proposed governor being subsequently made, and it was feared that the "Supreme President" and "Secretary" were residents from Manila, and had been in the mountains for three weeks effecting the organization.

WIRE from Peking, enant the Yunnan affair, are printed in the *Shanghai Times*. One reports that Chow Yung Taiang, the rebel leader of the Yunnan mob, has requested the French Minister to inform the War Wu Pui that he will surrender himself and the cities Government must pledge itself not to call him to account for what he did in the past. The offer will, in all probability, be accepted by the War Wu Pui. Another wire, dated 23rd inst., states that the French Consul at Peking wired a few days ago to the French Consul at Kwangchow, requesting the latter to ask the Viceroy for protection as there have been signs of an anti-foreign spirit. The latter on receipt of the message besides communicating it to the Viceroy, dispatched four gunboats to Pakhoi. The native officials are anxious owing to the reported invasion of French troops in the province of Kwangsi, and have cause for additional alarm at the presence of four gunboats.

THE manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has forwarded to the *Shanghai Press* the following information in regard to the quarantine of the Company's Trans-Pacific liner *Kaga Maru*.—"Owing to a suspected case on board the *Kaga Maru* on her arrival at Yokohama on the 15th inst. from Seattle, she was ordered to temporarily anchor for 48 hours, pending the result of the examination of the case. On the 17th, the case having been assured to be a pest the ship was shifted to the Nagahama Quarantine Station for disinfection of passengers, crew, cargo and ship. All the passengers are to be released after 10 days, commencing from the date of their removal to the station, and everything is being done for



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July 3rd